

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXI.—No. 538.

OCTOBER 27, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

LONDON DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY and METROPOLIS CHURCHES FUND.—The offices of these Societies have been REMOVED to 21, Regent-street (first floor), in consequence of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel requiring more accommodation. No. 21, Regent-street, 1st October, 1860.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, St. James's-square.—This Library offers great advantages to persons engaged in literary pursuits. The best literature of the day, both English and foreign, is added to a collection consisting of nearly 80,000 volumes. Fifteen volumes are allowed to country members; ten to residents in town. Terms, on nomination, 3s. a year; or 2s. a year, with entrance fee of 6s.; Life Membership, 26s. Catalogue 7s. 6d. The Reading-room is open from 10 to 6.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The Ninth Year.—Trustees, Viscount Ranleigh and J. C. Cobbold, Esq. M.P. This Society was established 7th September, 1852, for investment of capital and savings, and for securing eligible land investments in counties conferring the freehold franchise. Prospectuses, explanatory of the Share, Deposit, Land, and Borrowing Departments, will be sent free of expense to any part of the world. Plans of estates 6d. each, or 7d. by post.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary. Offices, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C. The present rate of interest on shares is 5 per cent., and on deposits 4 per cent., per annum, payable half-yearly, with privilege of prompt withdrawal when required. No partnership liability, and the taking of land quite optional.

THE HARRISON SPINAL INSTITUTION, Prospect-house, Edgware-road.—Founded 1833, for the special treatment of Spinal and other Deformities. The medical profession, and the public generally, are invited to inspect the mode of treatment carried out therein. Visiting days, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, from 11 to 12.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—The claims upon this special Hospital, owing to the long-continued inclemency of the weather and high price of provisions, are so unusually heavy, that money is urgently required to meet them. **PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.** Bankers: Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane.

EXAMINATIONS for SCIENCE CERTIFICATES of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION (under the Minute of the 24 June, 1859), will take place at the offices of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, on the days shown below. The Examinations will last, each day, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., with one hour's intermission in the middle of the day, except on the days for Subject I. and Chemical Analysis. Candidates for certificates who have registered their names must attend at ten minutes before the examination, at South Kensington, on the day or days which are indicated for the subjects they wish to be examined in.

Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry, Mechanical and Machine Drawing, &c.	Subdivision	I.	Monday, 5th November.
			Tuesday, 6th November.
	Subdivision	II.	Wednesday, 7th Nov.
	Subdivision	III.	Thursday, 8th Nov.
Mechanical Physics.	Subdivision	I.	Friday, 9th November.
	Subdivision	II.	Saturday, 10th Nov.
Experimental Physics.	Subdivision	I.	Monday, 12th November.
	Subdivision	II.	Morning Monday, 12th November. Afternoon.
Chemistry ...	Subdivision	I.	Friday, 16th Nov., Morn., and Saturday, 17th Nov.
	Subdivision	II.	Friday, 16th Nov., After.
Geology and Mineralogy.	Subdivision	I.	Monday, 12th November.
	Subdivision	II.	Tuesday, 13th November.
Natural History.	Subdivision	I.	Wednesday, 14th Nov.
	Subdivision	II.	Thursday, 15th Nov.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE PUGIN MEMORIAL (Pugin Travelling Fund).

Donations since last advertisement.	
A. J. B. Buresford	£5 0 0
Hope, Esq., Chair-	man
Lord Edward Howard	2 2 0
R. D. Chantrell, Esq.	5 0 0
H. G. Austin, Esq.	3 3 0
J. Nield, Jun., Esq.	5 0 0
G. E. Pritchett, Esq.	1 1 0
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E. F. Law, Esq.	1 1 0
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GEO. GILBERT SCOTT, Treasurer, 20, Spring-gardens, S.W.
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CHURCH of ENGLAND BOOK-HAWKING UNION.

Patron—His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.
Central Depot, Aylott and Son's, 8, Paternoster-row, London.
The Committee earnestly solicit donations and subscriptions to enable them to give efficient assistance in carrying on and extending the book-hawking system.
Hon. Secs. Rev. PETER LILLY, Kegworth, Derby.
Rev. NICHOLAS J. RIDLEY, Hollington House, Newbury.

THE PRESS.

LITERARY PARTNERSHIP.—AID is WANTED in conducting a monthly literary and university journal, now yielding a fair profit, and capable of great extension. Half-shares 65s. No risk. Letters, "SIGMA," Post-office, Devereux-court, Temple, W.C.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—For SALE, ONE-FOURTH SHARE in a well-established and rising WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. Price 500l. Address to "G. R." 79, Cannon-street West, E.C.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—To be SOLD, an established and popular WEEKLY LONDON PUBLICATION. With good management a handsome competency may easily be realised. One of the present proprietors is willing to retain a share, and assist in the management and publishing if desired. A small capital only required. Address "A. Z." care of Mr. Willis, 368, Strand.

MR. W. SHAW.—This Gentleman, who (it is believed) is a native of Nottingham, and who (in the spring of 1859) was employed on the staff of the *Herwick Warbler*, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, is requested to COMMUNICATE his ADDRESS to Charles Edw. Coleridge, Esq., Secretary to the Berwick-upon-Tweed Bribery Commission.

LETTERS, POEMS, on all subjects, COMPOSED and WRITTEN, with eloquence and finish, for ladies and gentlemen, either by post or interview. All communications held in strictest confidence. Terms, which are moderate, can be known on application. Address Mr. REGINALD GRAY, 62, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

THE ARTS.

CLARKINGTON'S celebrated ALBUM PORTRAITS or CARTES DE VISITE, 12 for one Guinea, extra copies 12s. per dozen, taken daily. SPONSALIA, 246, Regent-street. Every style of photographic portraiture carefully executed.

LAY FIGURES.—A variety of LAY FIGURES (male, female, and children), having every movement of the human figure, now and second-hand, covered in cotton and silk, for SALE or HIRE.—AT C. DAVY'S, Artists' Colourman, 83, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W.

Ancient and Modern Pictures, Drawings, framed Engravings, from the country, by order of the Executrix.

MR. PHILLIPS is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at his great Rooms, New Bond-street, on Tuesday, November 6, at one precisely, a COLLECTION of CABINET and GALLERY PICTURES, selected from the several schools of ancient art, by an amateur, recently deceased. Also a Selection of modern English Pictures and sketches, framed Drawings, and Engravings. May be viewed Monday preceding the sale, and catalogues had at Mr. PHILLIPS'S rooms and office.

ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS GALLERY, 24, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—MR. MORBY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested.

Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—
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The Manufacture of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.—LINDORFF'S Ingenious and wonderful Invention for taking Portraits and Landscapes by Day or night, without Apparatus. The secret, with instructions and specimens, forwarded for 2s. 1d. W. LINDORFF, Drawing Academy, 11, Denmark-mark, Camberwell.

SCHOLASTIC.—The Principal of a well-established Suburban College, under high patronage, desires, through weakened health, to meet with a Cambridge Graduate, or other thoroughly qualified Associate, upon such terms as will insure zealous co-operation. For particulars address "The Rev. M. S." care of Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, Solicitors, 20, Essex-street, Strand.

NOTICE of REMOVAL from 3, Old Broad-street, to 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY insures against all Accidents, whether Railway or otherwise. An Annual Payment of 3s. secures 1000l. at death from accident, or 6s. weekly from injury. One person in every twelve insured is injured yearly by accident. No extra premium for Volunteers. For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office.

This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation 65,000l. W. J. VIAN, Secretary. Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., Aug. 25, 1860.

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for week ending Saturday, November 3rd. Monday. Open at 9. Display of the Great Fountains at Three o'clock. Admission One Shilling. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Open at 10. Admission One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence. Saturday. Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Admission Half-a-crown; Children One Shilling; Reserved Seats Half-a-crown extra. Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances daily, and Display of the Upper Series of Fountains. Season Tickets, admitting on all occasions until 30th April 1861, are now on sale at 10s. 6d. each. Sunday. Open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The increasing number of applications for new subscriptions for the coming season renders it requisite for the Committee to solicit the favour of immediate communications from all subscribers of the past season who desire to retain their subscriptions. The office is open daily, from 10 till 5, for the receipt of subscriptions. Cheques or post-office orders to be crossed "Courts and Co.," and made payable to the order of Mr. James Peck.

STOCKWELL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL. In union with King's College.—MR. C. SALAMAN'S MUSICAL and HISTORICAL LECTURE, with Vocal Illustrations by Miss Eliza Hughes, which was unavoidably postponed on the 11th, will be given on Monday evening next, the 29th inst. All tickets issued for the 11th will be available. HENRY GREY, Sec.

MR. GEORGE BUCKLAND is engaged during the ensuing season to give his LECTURE ENTERTAINMENTS (vocally and instrumentally illustrated), at the literary and scientific institutions, &c., in the following towns: St. John's School, Brixton, two lectures; Angel Town, Brixton, two lectures; Hounslow, Waltham, Hackney, Marylebone; Messrs. Devan's, Cannon-street; Lower Norwood, Colchester, Royston, Newmarket, Saffron Walden, Braintree, Nailsborough, Worcester, Sherborne, Swindon, Marlborough, Devizes, Ashbourne, Reigate, Brighton (Mechanics), Dover, Chichester, Ashford, Chatham, Liverpool, Dumfries, Crichton Institution; Falkirk, Dunfermline, Port Glasgow, two lectures; Stirling, two; Edinburgh, two; Plymouth, two; Devonport, Tavistock, Exeter, Bridgewater, Barnstaple, Newton Bushel, Liskeard, Truro. Stanhope Cottage, Park-village East, Regent's-park, N.W.

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FARE-WELL, most positively her only and last appearance in London, at St. James's Hall, on WEDNESDAY evening, November 21, on which occasion will be performed, for the first time in London, Mr. Benedict's lyric legend, UNFINISHED, the principal character by Madame Clara Novello, who will also sing several of the most celebrated solos from her extensive repertoire, concluding with "God Save the Queen." The band and chorus will be complete, and on a large scale. Conductor—M. Benedict.

Sofa stalls, 10s. 6d. each; reserved seats, 5s.; to be had of LEADER and COCK, 63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street; and of the principal Music-sellers.

MISS ELIZA HUGHES begs to announce she will give her ANNUAL CONCERT on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, at the Angel Town Institution, Brixton, under the immediate patronage of Captain Durnford and the officers and gentlemen of the First Surrey Rifles, when she will be assisted by the following eminent artists: Vocalists: Miss Ransford, Miss Eliza Hughes, and Miss M. Wells, Mr. Lockey, Signor Nappi, and Mr. Ran-ford. Instrumentalists: Mr. Charles Salaman: flute, Mr. A. Wells. Conductors: M. Emile Berger, Mr. Sidney Naylor, and Mr. W. B. Adams.

Tickets, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s., to be obtained at the principal libraries and music-sellers at Brixton and Clapham; also of Miss ELIZA HUGHES, No. 35, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

Double Company, Unrivalled Orchestre. Change of Opera every evening. On Monday and Saturday, Balfe's *THE CASTLE*, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirlwall, and Mr. H. Corri. Mr. G. Durand, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. A. St. Albans, Mr. W. Wallworth, Mr. W. Harrison. Tuesday and Friday, LURLINE. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Leffler, Miss Albertazzi; Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. H. Wharton, H. Corri, and G. Kelly.

Wednesday, DINORAH. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Leffler, Miss Thirlwall; Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. G. Chaple, Mr. H. Corri, and Mr. St. Albans. Thursday, CROWN DIAMONDS. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirlwall; Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. A. St. Albans, Mr. H. Corri, and Mr. G. Kelly.

To conclude each evening with an act of THE TROVATORE. Madame Palmieri, Miss Leffler; Mr. Alberto Lawrence, Mr. T. Distin, and Mr. Henry Haigh.

Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON. Doors open at seven, commence at half-past seven. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. Stalls, 7s.; private boxes, 4s.; 4s. 3s., 2s. 2s., 1s. 11s. 6d., 1s. 1s. Arrangements have been made for parties visiting the theatre, to let private boxes on the first tier, for 1s. 5s. nightly four persons; and on the second tier, 10s. 6d. four persons. Dress circles, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; amphitheatre, 1s.

VIOLIN PATENT to be SOLD.—To Instrument Manufacturers, &c.—A valuable invention has been made as to the violin, which enables any person to play the violin correctly in all the practical keys in a very short time. N.B. The inventor teaches the art in written lessons, at 5s. 5s., and only under condition that that person teaches not professionally after the same system until 1861. Apply per letter to "A. V. Z., King's Library, 15, Duke-street, Portland-place, W."

MUSIC ADVERTISEMENTS continued on page 301.



THE Educational Registry.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the **GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.**
Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

PROFESSOR of MUSIC required in a ladies' school, in a fashionable locality ten miles from London, to teach twelve hours once a week. Address, stating terms and giving references to other schools, Box 676, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

CLASSICAL MASTER. Required a gentleman fully competent to prepare a few pupils to deliver Latin speeches. Must be well up to the duty. Terms moderate. Distance within four miles of Charing-cross. Address Box 678, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ENGLISH MASTER (non-resident) is required in a London school. Address, stating qualifications, age, terms, and references, Box 680, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ENGLISH MASTER wanted immediately for a boarding school in England. Terms 35*l.*, with board, &c. Address Box 682, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

FRENCH MASTER. Required in a school near Birkenhead, a young man to assist the principal in the French, and, if possible, the German classes; he should also be qualified to take his share in the work of the school generally. He must be a Protestant, of agreeable manners, and not a smoker. Salary from 25*l.* to 40*l.* Address Box 684, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

VICE-PRINCIPAL in a training college in Carmarthenshire; the vacancy will occur at Christmas next. Candidates must be graduates of either Oxford or Cambridge. Salary 100*l.*, with board and lodging. Address Box 686, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

SECOND MASTER of a free grammar school in Lancashire. Must be a member of the Church of England. Salary 100*l.* Application to be made before November 9. Address Box 688, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

SECOND MASTERSHIP of a free grammar school in Shropshire is now vacant. Address Box 690, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

SECOND MASTER of a grammar school in South Devon. Must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. Address Box 692, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

SECOND MASTERSHIP of a grammar school in Cheshire will be vacant at Christmas. Address Box 694, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

SECOND MASTERSHIP of a free grammar school in Lancashire is now vacant, and at Christmas the Third MASTERSHIP will be vacant. Address Box 696, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

SECOND MASTERSHIP of a Yorkshire grammar school is now vacant. Address Box 698, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

SECOND ASSISTANT Classical Master-ship in a Bedfordshire grammar school is now vacant. Address Box 700, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ASSISTANT MASTERSHIP of a navigation school in the eastern part of London is now vacant. Address Box 702, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ASSISTANT MASTERSHIP of a York-shire grammar-school; will be filled up after Christmas. Address Box 704, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ASSISTANT MASTERSHIP of a grammar school in Surrey is now vacant. Address Box 706, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ASSISTANT MASTER in the upper school of a college near London; must be a graduate of one of the universities, and must have taken first-class honours in classics. Commencing salary 200*l.* Address Box 708, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ASSISTANT MASTER of a free grammar school in Warwickshire. Candidates must have graduated at Oxford or Cambridge. Salary 250*l.* Applications to be made before the 5th November. Address Box 710, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

CALISTHENIC MASTER required, to superintend the arrangements of a gymnasium for three hours, during three days in the week. Must understand the Swedish, Indian, and all other customary muscular exercises. Address Box 712, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

CALISTHENIC MASTER required in a ladies' college, near London, to attend once a week. Must be accustomed to teach classes without apparatus. Address Box 714, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

TUTOR. Required one to take charge of a youth, 15 years of age. Must be of a cheerful active disposition, firm character, and accustomed to travel; he must also understand and speak French perfectly. Address Box 716, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

TUTOR required for a family in Scotland; a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge preferred. A knowledge of German and French would be desirable. Address Box 718, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

CLASSICAL TUTOR. One who has taken honours at Oxford is wanted immediately in a clergyman's family. Address Box 720, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

PRIVATE TUTOR. A gentleman going in for the "Little-go" Examination at Cambridge next March, wishes to read with some pious clergyman for the season. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box 722, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

RESIDENT TUTOR. One who has been at a public school, and who graduated at Oxford or Cambridge, will be preferred. Address Box 724, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

RESIDENT TUTOR; to prepare a gentleman for the direct military examination; a Cambridge graduate preferred; wanted immediately. Good references required. Address Box 726, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

FRENCH TEACHER. Required immediately in a boarding school a native of France or Switzerland to teach the French language. Address, stating salary required, Box 728, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

JUNIOR TEACHER (non-resident) required in a private school at the West end of London. Address Box 730, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

JUNIOR TEACHER in a Manchester school; must be a good arithmetician. Address Box 732, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ASSISTANT in a select country school in Scotland, required, to take charge of it during the winter months. Must be qualified to teach the ordinary English branches, with French and Latin. Salary liberal. Address Box 734, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ENGLISH ASSISTANT (resident) required immediately in a boarding-school near London. Must be able to teach mathematics, algebra, and the junior Latin classics. Address Box 736, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ENGLISH ASSISTANT. Required an English youth (not under 16 years of age) to take the junior classes in the English department only of a boarding school. Address Box 738, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

GENERAL ASSISTANT in a school consisting of twenty boarders and twelve day pupils, chiefly intended for commercial pursuits; locality East Cornwall. Must be able to teach English, junior Latin, French, and mathematics, and possess a thorough knowledge of arithmetic. Salary from 20*l.* to 35*l.*, with laundry, board, &c. Address Box 740, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

SCHOOLMASTER, if married, otherwise a schoolmistress, of sound Church principles, required for a mixed school in an agricultural district in Surrey. Salary 40*l.*, with partly furnished house. Address Box 742, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ORGANIST for a chapel in London. Must be a member of a Christian church, and capable of instructing a class for psalmody. Salary 20*l.* Address Box 744, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

MASTER and MISTRESS for a mixed village school in Dorsetshire. Salary 60*l.*, with house and garden, and 3*l.* for fuel. Address Box 746, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

MASTER and MISTRESS for a mixed village school in a midland county; not under N.S. or Government inspection. Certificate not necessary. Income about 55*l.*, cottage and garden. Address Box 748, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

GOVERNESS to three children, the eldest seven years of age. Must be lady-like and fond of children; not having been out before no objection. Moderate salary and comfortable home. Address Box 750, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

GOVERNESS. A young lady of good connections and acquirements is required to undertake, in conjunction with a tutor, the education of some young ladies (age from six to sixteen) in music, drawing, English, French, and needlework. Locality Germany. Salary 100 Prussian thalers, with 40 thalers for travelling expenses. Address Box 752, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

GOVERNESS wanted in a ladies' school in Warwickshire; age not under 25. Must be competent to impart a sound English education, with music and French. A Wesleyan preferred. Address Box 754, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

GOVERNESS and COMPANION to two young ladies, eleven and thirteen years of age. Must be a member of the Church of England, and competent to teach music, drawing, French, and the branches of a sound English education. A good salary given. Address Box 756, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

GOVERNESS. Required one in a farmhouse in Lincolnshire, to instruct four children in the English language, to take the management of their wardrobe, and to make herself generally useful. Address Box 758, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

DAILY GOVERNESS is required, to take charge of three little girls, 10, 8, and 7 years of age; must reside in the neighbourhood of Westbourne-terrace, and devote the whole of her time between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. to the children. A thorough knowledge of music and French are necessary qualifications. Address Box 760, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

FINISHING GOVERNESS (resident) for a young lady. Acquirements, first-class pianoforte and singing (mezzo or contralto), drawing, English, and French. Age under 25. Home comforts, agreeable residence, privilege of giving a few lessons out, and moderate salary. Address Box 762, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

FINISHING GOVERNESS required by a lady, residing near Dublin, to instruct her three daughters, the eldest being 14 years of age. Fluent French (acquired abroad), German, first-rate music, and a sound English education in all its branches, are qualifications sought. Address Box 764, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

FRENCH GOVERNESS. Wanted immediately, for a ladies' school at Brighton; must be unmarried, a native of France, and a Protestant. Salary 60*l.* with residence, but not board. Address Box 766, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

FRENCH TEACHER, in a small select school in Yorkshire. Must be a decided Protestant, and able to teach well her own language; also willing to assist in general superintendence. Active and pleasing manners, and a slight knowledge of English, desirable. Required about the beginning of February. Salary from 20*l.* to 30*l.* Address Box 768, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

MUSIC TEACHER. Wanted immediately, in a select establishment, a young lady to teach music, and to assist in general tuition; locality near London. Address Box 770, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

MISTRESS for a mixed village school of about 30 children, in Warwickshire. Salary 20*l.*, and children's pence, with an unfurnished cottage. Address Box 772, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

MISTRESS. Required at Christmas, one for a mixed school under Government. Must be certificated, and have experience. Stipend 50*l.* and a good house, unfurnished. Address Box 774, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ASSISTANT IN A SCHOOL. Wanted, a young lady possessing superior musical attainments. Locality Manchester. Address Box 776, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the **GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.**
Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

AS PROFESSOR of elocution, public reading, rhetoric, or English literature, in or near London; has had large experience and practice; possesses numerous testimonials of the highest grade. Address Box 1407, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

AS VISITING LECTURER on the highest branches of classics, history, and theology; neighbourhood of London preferred. Terms as agreed upon, by the hour or lecture. The advertiser has had the advantage of a public school and university education with high honours; M.A. degree. Address Box 1409, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

AS CLASSICAL and FRENCH MASTER in a large public school or college. Advertiser is a clergyman, and has been engaged in tuition for many years in England. Is qualified to teach classics French junior mathematics, literature, philology, and theology. Salary not under 100*l.*, with board and lodging; not under 150*l.* without. Address Box 1471, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

AS MASTER of an endowed school, or a Working Partner where capital would not be required. Advertiser is a Cambridge M.A., 50 years of age, and unmarried; has been constantly engaged in education for more than twenty years, and lately held the head mastership of a grammar school. Address Box 1473, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

AS MASTER of boys' or mixed school, not under Government inspection, or as English Assistant in a grammar school; age 35. Has been trained, holds a C. of M., and had several years' experience as a teacher in a mining and agricultural district; is married (no family); his wife understands needlework. Address Box 1475, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

AS MASTER in a National or other public school; in or near London preferred. Advertiser has been trained and certificated; was formerly pupil teacher in London; has had 5 years' experience in large town schools. Can play the harmonium and teach drawing. Is married, and has excellent testimonials. Salary from 70*l.* to 80*l.*, with house. Address Box 1477, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

AS ASSISTANT MASTER in a public school; the north of England or Scotland preferred; age 19. Is competent to teach English, together with chemistry and mathematics; possesses a good knowledge of the German and French languages, and can play the harmonium. Salary 45*l.*, with board and lodging. Address Box 1479, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

AS TUTOR or MASTER. Advertiser is an M.A. and S.C.L., and undertakes classics to any extent. French fluently in conversation. German, Hebrew, English subjects generally, elocution, arithmetic, and drawing to beginners. Salary required from 80 to 100 guineas. Address Box 1481, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

AS TUTOR or MASTER (resident or non-resident). Advertiser has conducted a first-class school for many years, and teaches the classics, mathematics, French, and the usual course of English. Salary required, if resident 100*l.*, if non-resident 150*l.* Address Box 1483, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family, or as Assistant in a school, resident or non-resident. Advertiser is a native of Germany, a Protestant, and 27 years of age. Teaches French (fluently), German, English, Latin, Greek, mathematics, natural sciences, and piano; has no objection to travel. Address Box 1485, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS CLASSICAL TUTOR (resident) in a family. Advertiser is a graduate of Oxford, 28 years of age, and experienced in tuition. The subjects he undertakes to teach are classics, junior mathematics, logic, natural science, and the principles of physiology, with the usual English course. Terms from 150*l.* to 300*l.* Address Box 1487, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY TUTOR, or to prepare gentlemen for matriculation and the B.A. examination at the University of London, or to assist in the preparation for holy orders. Advertiser is a clergyman of the Established Church, and was a prizeman of his college in natural philosophy, mathematics, logic, and mental philosophy; age 30. Terms 3*l.* 3*s.* per month, six hours per week. Address Box 1489, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS EVENING TUTOR to little boys, or to read and write for a lady or gentleman after 5 o'clock p.m. Teaches English and elementary Latin and Greek. Has been long employed as an assistant master or private tutor; age 30. Terms 10*s.* 6*d.* per week. Address Box 1491, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL ASSISTANT; age 27. Teaches English, mathematics, including arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, and trigonometry, Latin, French, Greek, and music. Has seven years' experience in tuition. Terms, if resident, not under 60*l.*; if non-resident, 100*l.* Address Box 1493, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR; the N.W. district preferred. Advertiser is an A.A. Oxon; has had four years' experience in public and private teaching. Undertakes high and low classics, English, French, and mathematics. Has been very successful with adults and persons whose education has been neglected. Terms 1*s.* 6*d.* per hour. Address Box 1495, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR. The advertiser is competent to give instruction in English literature, jurisprudence, and political economy; also in French (acquired in Paris), classics, and junior mathematics. Age 25; has recently passed the examination prescribed for the bar, and taken honours with diploma of elementary law, in the Queen's University in Ireland. Terms 4 guineas per month for two hours per diem. Address Box 1497, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR. Advertiser is a B.A. of Ch. Ch. Oxford. Assisted by Oxford and Cambridge graduates and foreign professors, he prepares pupils for the universities, public schools, and the several examinations connected with the civil, military, and naval services. Non-resident pupils are received in the neighbourhood of Belgrave-square; resident pupils are accommodated in the vicinity of Regent's-park. Address Box 1499, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR and Companion to two or three boys. Advertiser is a B.A. of Cambridge, the son of a beneficed clergyman, and 33 years of age; has held appointments in select schools, and is considered well adapted for the office he seeks. Would prefer a locality within 50 miles of London. Salary 50*l.* Address Box 1501, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR for the London University, &c., or as Visiting Tutor in a school or family. Advertiser is a Cambridge graduate in classical and mathematical honours; age 31. Terms 2*s.* 6*d.* per lesson, or twelve for One Guinea. Address Box 1503, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR. Advertiser is a Cambridge M.A., and resides at the West-end of London. He attends schools and families, prepares young men for admission to the Theological Colleges of St. Bees, St. Aidan's, Birkenhead, and Lampeter, and qualifies governesses for positions in which Latin may be required. Terms moderate. Address Box 1505, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT TUTOR in a family. Advertiser is 19 years of age, and has had twelve months' experience in tuition. Is a pretty fair Latin and English scholar and arithmetician; would have no objection to teach the rudiments of French and Greek, the first book of Euclid, and algebra to simple equations. Terms 40*l.*, including board, residence, laundry, and travelling expenses. Address Box 1507, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT TUTOR; age 21. Teaches English generally, writing, arithmetic, and mathematics (algebra as far as quadratics, Euclid 1st book, and trigonometry, plane and spherical, practical and theoretical). Has had his present appointment 2½ years; an engagement out of England would be preferred. Salary (if in this country) from 40*l.* to 50*l.* Address Box 1509, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT TUTOR; London preferred; age 19. Has been a pupil teacher, and served three years in a public school in Edinburgh, and nearly two years in London. Is very fond of music, and competent to teach singing. Would have no objection to take the entire charge of a school. Salary from 25*l.* to 30*l.* Address Box 1511, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school. Advertiser possesses considerable experience in tuition, and is fully competent to undertake classics, French (acquired in France), English generally, and Euclid; would have no objection to combine general assistance. Possesses certificates from the College of Preceptors. Terms from 32*l.* to 40*l.* Address Box 1513, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ITALIAN TEACHER, in families and schools, in or near London; age 40. Has had five years' experience in tuition. Address Box 1515, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR, or to receive daily pupils at his own house in the neighbourhood of Cavendish-square. Advertiser is a clergyman of the Established Church, a B.A. of Cambridge, 27 years of age, and married. Teaches classics, mathematics, French, Italian, and German (acquired abroad), also Hebrew and divinity; has received a certificate for his knowledge in chemistry, and is a first-rate musician. Terms moderate. Would be glad to lecture on any of those subjects to a ladies' school. Address Box 1517, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS to one or two young children. Teaches English in its various branches, and the rudiments of French and music. Has two years' experience in tuition; age 24. Salary a secondary consideration to the comforts of a home. Would not object to a Companionship. She is domesticated and a good needlewoman. Address Box 1519, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS, by a German Protestant lady. She is well informed, and capable of teaching, besides her own language, French, music, and the usual branches of education. Has resided nearly three years in England. Address Box 1521, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS in a gentleman's family; in or near London preferred, but not absolutely necessary; age 21. Is capable of teaching the usual branches of a sound English education, with French and German (acquired in their respective countries), also drawing and music to pupils under twelve. Has been accustomed to tuition three years. Salary 30 guineas exclusive. Address Box 1523, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS in a family where the children are young, or Junior Teacher in a school; age 18. Is fully competent to impart a good English education and the rudiments of French and music. Salary 12*l.* Address Box 1525, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS in a family; London preferred. Advertiser is 22 years of age, and can teach French (acquired in France), the usual branches of an English education, drawing and music to beginners. Has had twelve months' experience in tuition. Address Box 1527, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS in a gentleman's family; age 28. A Swiss Protestant lady, highly recommended by the family she has just left, is desirous of finding a re-engagement. She teaches German, French, English, music, and drawing. Salary liberal. Address Box 1529, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS in a gentleman's family; wanted by a young lady whose acquisitions are English, French, and music. Salary 35*l.* Address Box 1531, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS. Is competent to instruct in English, dancing, singing, and the rudiments of French; is a brilliant pianist, and capable of giving first-rate instruction in that accomplishment. Address Box 1533, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS for children not exceeding nine years of age. Can give instruction in pianoforte, English, French, plain and fancy needlework, drawing, &c. Is a member of the Established Church of Scotland; age 22. Salary not less than 30*l.* Address Box 1535, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS in a school or family. Advertiser is 28 years of age, and has had much experience in tuition. She would undertake to instruct pupils under 14 years of age, in the usual branches of English, also French, music, and drawing, with the assistance of masters. Salary not so much an object as a suitable situation. Address Box 1537, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS, and to take charge of the household and family of parents going abroad, or of a widower's house, with the education of the family up to 12 years of age; has held two similar situations, one for 4½ and the other for 6 years. Salary a secondary consideration. Address Box 1539, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS in a family, in or near London preferred; age 20; would have no objection to act as a nursery governess. Is fully competent to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, with good music and singing, and the rudiments of French. Salary 18*l.* Address Box 1541, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS in a family or school; age 30. Can teach English, French, German, calligraphy, and the rudiments of music. Has had two years' experience as a junior teacher. Address Box 1543, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS in a family; England preferred; age 18. Teaches English in all its branches, French, German, music, singing, and drawing. Completed her education in Edinburgh under the best masters. Salary 30*l.* Address Box 1545, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS in a family; has no objection to travel or to live on the Continent; age 28. Teaches English, German, French, music, drawing, and plain and fancy needlework. Has had eight years' experience in tuition. Salary from 40*l.* to 50*l.* Address Box 1547, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNNESS in a school or family, by a German lady (Protestant); age 24. Is able to instruct in French, German, music, and drawing. Can speak English a little; excellent references. Salary 30*l.* Address Box 1549, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNNESS, for two or three hours, either morning or afternoon; the vicinity of the W.C. or W. districts preferred; age 23. Teaches English thoroughly, French (acquired in Paris) conversational and grammatical, drawing, music, singing, rudiments of German, Italian, and Latin. Has had considerable experience in tuition. Address Box 1551, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNNESS. Is competent to teach English, French, Italian, and music thoroughly. Has had much experience in tuition. Address Box 1553, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNNESS in a school or family. Is fully competent to teach English and music. Has had much experience both in families and schools. Salary a secondary consideration, if a comfortable home is offered. Address Box 1555, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or MORNING GOVERNNESS, in the neighbourhood of Belgravia. Teaches English thoroughly, history, geography, advanced arithmetic, use of the globes, French and German conversationally, Italian, and music. Has been for some years engaged in tuition, and held appointments in families of distinction; possesses a Queen's College certificate, and high testimonials from the nobility, clergy, and others, parents of former pupils; is a member of the Church of England. Liberal terms expected. Address Box 1557, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS EVENING GOVERNNESS to adults or children, in the neighbourhood of Belgravia. Teaches English, writing, arithmetic, French, music, elementary German and Italian. Is now engaged as daily governess until 6 p.m.; has travelled through France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany; is a member of the Church of England, and can produce the highest references and testimonials. Terms by the lesson, course, or quarter. Address Box 1559, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH and ENGLISH GOVERNNESS in a select school or private family; age 35. Is competent to teach English and French, the latter acquired abroad; is a good disciplinarian; can also teach drawing in pencil and chalk. Salary 30 guineas. Address Box 1561, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING or DAILY GOVERNNESS; age 28. Fully competent to teach English, French, and music. Can be well recommended by the lady whose family she has just left, and in which she has been eight years. Salary 30*l.* per annum, for three hours daily. Address Box 1563, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNNESS in a school or private family; age 30. Is capable of imparting a thorough English education, with French, drawing in chalk and pencil, painting in oil or water colours, and music to beginners. Would be happy to give her services for three months without remuneration, as she has not sought a similar engagement before; references highly respectable. Is accustomed to teach drawing. Address Box 1565, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MUSICAL GOVERNNESS in schools and families. Required by a young lady, who is a brilliant pianist and good vocalist, either a daily or occasional engagement. Address Box 1567, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MUSICAL GOVERNNESS, by a lady who is well connected, and a very superior pianist. The advertiser is fully competent not only to impart a fine touch and finished style, but also to give a sound groundwork in the theory of music. Terms 7*s.* 6*d.* per lesson; an abatement would be made if engaged by the quarter. Families and schools attended. Address Box 1569, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNNESS in a family where the children are under fourteen years of age. Teaches English thoroughly, French and German (acquired on the Continent), music and drawing. Has had five years' experience in tuition; references to the family advertiser has just left, and to others; age 21. Salary 30*l.* Address Box 1571, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNNESS in a family; age 25; locality immaterial. Teaches English, French (acquired abroad), music, singing, and the rudiments of drawing. Has had five years' experience in tuition. Salary required from 30*l.* to 40*l.* Address Box 1573, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNNESS; age 21. Teaches English, French, German, Italian, music, and drawing. Has had 3 years' experience in tuition; no objection to reside abroad. Salary 40*l.* Address Box 1575, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNNESS in a family; no objection to travel; age 22. Teaches English in all its branches, French, music, and drawing. Has been engaged in tuition for 2 years; possesses a testimonial from the first family which engaged her, and can give reference to the last. Terms 60*l.* Address Box 1579, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNNESS. A lady by birth, and experienced in tuition, desires an engagement as a gentleman's family, where the pupils are young. Is competent to give instruction in English, French, music, and drawing. A comfortable home would be more valued than a high salary. Address Box 1581, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT or DAILY GOVERNNESS in a family; age 27. Acquisitions, music, French, Italian, and the first principles of German. Has had ten years' experience in tuition. Is qualified to ground and finish her pupils in all that she undertakes, German excepted. Is a strict Church woman. Salary from 40*l.* to 60*l.* Address Box 1583, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNNESS; age 30. Teaches English, French, Italian, and music. Can offer unexceptionable references, and had upwards of 10 years' experience in tuition; is very well read in English and French literature. Salary 40*l.* Address Box 1585, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNNESS in a gentleman's family; age 29. Teaches thorough English and French, and first-class music. Has considerable experience in tuition. Salary from 60*l.* to 70*l.* Address Box 1587, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNNESS, or Travelling Companion; age 27. Can teach English, French, music, solfège, and the rudiments of Latin. Has had 6 years' experience as resident governess in families in Italy, France, and England; is a member of the Church of England. Salary from 30*l.* to 40*l.*, according to the number of pupils. Address Box 1589, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS. A lady of experience desires an immediate re-engagement. In addition to thorough English she teaches French, music, and drawing. Pupils under 13 years of age preferred; no objection to little boys. Separate lessons in music and drawing at 1s. 6d. per hour. Address Box 1391, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS, within 10 miles of London, provided there be railway or omnibus conveyance. Teaches English thoroughly, history, geography, advanced arithmetic, use of the globe, French and German conversationally, Italian, and music. Possesses a Queen's College certificate and high testimonials from the nobility, clergy, and others, parents of former pupils. Is a member of the Church of England. Liberal terms expected. Address Box 1393, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ORGANIST or PIANIST, either in schools, families, or concerts. Advertiser is 26 years of age, and a pupil of Dr. W. Sterndale Bennett; she obtained two first-class certificates for instrumental music, harmony, and composition, at Queen's College. Terms for private pupils, 2s. 2d. per quarter, or 4s. per session; an allowance made to schools. Any locality within 15 miles of London. Address Box 1395, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of MUSIC and SINGING in a school; age 23; reference to present pupils. Terms for two days in the week 5s. per quarter. Locality immaterial. Address Box 1397, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MISTRESS, in a good school. Advertiser is the daughter of a respectable farmer, and possesses good manners, address, and appearance. Is fully qualified to instruct in junior music and English, is well up in the higher rules of fractional arithmetic, writes a beautiful hand for copy-setting, draws very correctly, and has had two years' experience in tuition. Facilities for further improvement are more desired than much salary. Address Box 1399, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, or COM-PANION, in or near London, but has no objection to travel; age 23. Teaches English, French grammatically, and the rudiments of German. Had 4 years' experience in tuition. Salary from 30s. to 25s. Address Box 1601, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.— EVENING CLASSES.—A CLASS for INSTRUCTION in SPANISH will be held on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.— EVENING CLASSES.—A CLASS for INSTRUCTION in DUTCH will be held on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.
GENERAL COUNCIL. 1860-61.
The THIRD MEETING of the GENERAL COUNCIL of the UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW will be held in the Common Hall of the College, on Friday the 2nd of November, at Twelve o'clock noon, when the Report of the Committee appointed at last meeting will be received, and other business transacted.
Members are admitted on presenting their Tickets of Membership at the door of the Hall.
October 17th, 1860.
N. JONES, Registrar.

KING EDWARD THE SIXTH'S FREE
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Classical Department.—The Governors of this School are about to ELECT an ASSISTANT MASTER, in the room of J. Y. Sargent, Esq., M.A., who has accepted the office of Moderator in the University of Oxford. The chief duty of the Master about to be elected will be to examine the composition of the Senior Classes in the Classical School. Gentlemen who have taken the degree of B.A. at Oxford or Cambridge, and are desirous of becoming candidates, are requested to send in their applications and testimonials to me, on or before the 5th day of November next. The salary will be 250s. a year. The School is under the superintendence of the Rev. E. H. Gifford, the Head Master. Further particulars may be obtained on application to me, J. W. WILATLEY, Secretary. King Edward's School, 15th Oct. 1860.

FRANCE, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.— The French and English Collegiate School.—For the Report of Examination, Terms, References, &c., apply to the Principal, Dr. J. HARVEY, Rue Basse des Tintilleries. * French and German always spoken in the House.

EDUCATION. Sea side, Dover.—BURLINGTON HOUSE CLASSICAL, Mathematical, and Commercial SCHOOL. A happy home, parental care, and sound, moral, religious, and intellectual training insured. Situation beautiful, locality healthy, residence commodious, and of good elevation. Number limited, individual attention, and superior domestic comforts. French and German by eminent professors. Special care taken of pupils in weak health or of delicate constitution. Address "Rev. M. A." Principal.

CAVERSHAM HOUSE ACADEMY, near Reading.—The course of instruction embraces every branch of a sound Commercial Education, with Classics and Mathematics; French by a resident Parisian. This establishment has been conducted many years by Mr. KNIGHTON, and the pupils are regularly examined by the College of Preceptors, from whom they have received many certificates. Terms: board and education, under twelve years, 24 guineas per annum; above that age, 26 guineas; laundress, two guineas per annum. References given to, and required from, strangers.

HIGH SCHOOL, CARLISLE.
Head Master—Rev. William Bell, M.A., Oxford.
Mathematical Master—Rev. J. G. Doman, M.A., Cambridge.
The system of classical tuition is that adopted at Rugby and Harrow. There is an ENGLISH DEPARTMENT specially for mercantile education, under a first-class training master and accountant. SONS of CLERGYMEN admitted at a reduction from the usual terms, which average about Fifty Guineas inclusive.
Apply to the Head Master, or to Messrs. SHURNAM, Carlisle.

WANTED, PARTNER in a SCHOOL, the gross income of which has averaged over 1600l. per annum for the past three years, and is capable of indefinite extension. He should be a high Mathematical Honour man, and if in orders preferred, as Sunday duty can be had. A share, yielding at present 150l. per annum, would be immediately assigned, or he could purchase one half for 400l. Address "J. W. M." Douglas, Isle of Man.

RECTOR WANTED for BARTHGATE
ACADEMY.—In consequence of the appointment of Mr. Inglis to a Professorship in Prince of Wales College, Prince Edward Island, the RECTORSHIP of the Barthgate Academy has become vacant. The Rector will be required to teach Latin, Greek, French, geography, history, English composition, arithmetic, and mathematics; and to take a general superintendence of the other classes in the Academy. Salary 1200l., and in addition an excellent house in the Academy, containing ten rooms, and giving ample accommodation for boarders, and a suitable garden. The whole taxes are paid by the trustees—Applications, stating the age of the candidate, and accompanied by three printed copies of testimonials, must be lodged, on or before the 27th of October next, with JOHN SCOTT MOSCIEFF, C.A., 20, India-street, Edinburgh. The candidate selected must be ready to enter on his duties as soon after the 1st of November as the trustees may appoint.

BOURNE'S SCHOOL, Great Berkhamsted,
Herts.—MASTER WANTED.—The Trustees of this Charity will ELECT a MASTER, on Monday, December 17, 1860. In pursuance of the directions given in the will of the Founder he will be required to teach 20 poor boys, between the ages of 5 and 14 years, to read English, to write, and cast accounts. He will have to reside in the school-house, and to devote the whole of his time and attention to the instruction of his pupils. He must be a member of the Established Church, and must attend together with the boys at church on all Sunday and week-day services. A person having a competent knowledge of music and being able to instruct the boys in choral harmony will be preferred. The salary is 300l., with small allowances for coals, gas, &c. The house and school-room are newly built. The house is conveniently adapted to receive boarders, and the school-room, which is detached, is large enough for 50 boys, including those on the Foundation; to which number the Master is limited. A large garden is attached.

Application may be made, on or before November 15, to the Receiver, W. CLARIDGE, Esq., Great Berkhamsted, Herts.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GLOUCESTER.
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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR CONTEMPORARY the *Daily Telegraph* had, some months ago, a letter from Cambridge describing a scene which was supposed to have taken place in that University, and on which it commented with a severity and vigour not unusual in its columns. "Three Proctors" were described as having been ducked by an overpowering number of undergraduates, in the large fountain in the middle of Downing College. Our contemporary followed up the tale of its correspondent with an eloquent leading article on the lax discipline of the University of Cambridge, which possibly may be of use hereafter. As it was, we regret to say that this excellent admonition was thrown away.

Three children sliding on the ice,
All on a summer's day;
As it fell out, they all fell in;
The rest they ran away.

The University of Cambridge had not (and yet has not) three proctors; and Downing College has no fountain, large or small. Still Downing College may have a fountain; and if Cambridge should ever be half as immoral as our contemporary now supposes it to be, neither three Proctors, nor thirty, will suffice for its needs. Other voluntary correspondents poured out their sorrows to our contemporary, who at last began perforce to entertain some faint idea that all hoaxing was not indigenous to London. Since then it has retained a special correspondent at Cambridge, who does his best. Nevertheless he might perhaps do better.

He writes first of all, *apropos* of the Proctors, now "two," not "three." "Instead of striking terror into the hearts of the inhabitants, as in the good old times, they are mere butts for ridicule and derision. Their train, confined formerly to a couple of 'bull-dogs,' has been greatly increased by a long string of boys, who follow at their heels, uttering such discordant and unearthly noises as only the lungs of youngsters can emit. Up to the present time the casocked constables have deemed it prudent to act as scarecrows merely, and have not laid hands on any woman. Should they do so, it will possibly be the signal for a riot and a rescue." These "scarecrows" are probably about to pass on into what Mr. CARLYLE would call "inanity." We are next told that "the Rev. WILLIAM HENRY ANSON, late Rector of Hockwold-cum-Wilton," &c., &c., is dead. Although this gentleman had been Fellow of three colleges, as the *Telegraph* tells us, *inter alia*, and held a college living, we cannot find his name in the University Calendar. The special correspondent's letter is dull and brief; it is also incorrect. We subjoin the concluding paragraph:

Some of the slang terms current in the University must appear very odd to strangers. Thus, the previous examination, which Oxonians term the "smalls," is here called the "little go;" and now a non-resident M.A., in a letter to one of the local papers, actually proposes that a "less go" should be established, in order that the "little go" may be relieved from the incubus of opprobrium. Although we are all perfectly aware that the thing we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, I think the Universities might bestow on their examinations more classical and euphonious designations than "little goes" and "smalls."

We beg to remind this writer that the University of Cambridge does not call the examination which undergraduates popularly term the "little go" by any other name than "the previous examination."

It would obviously be a most inconvenient custom were we, as a rule, to admit into our columns criticisms upon the verdicts which we pronounce. Proverbially, however, there must be exceptions to every rule, and when one of Mr. RUSKIN's authority comes forward to defend an author whom we have condemned, we must surely step out of our path to afford him a hearing:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—I do not doubt, from what I have observed of the general tone of the criticisms in your columns, that, in candour and courtesy, you will allow me to enter protest, bearing such worth as private opinion may, against the estimate expressed in your last number of the merits of Mr. C. Patmore's new poem. It seems to me that you have read it hastily; and that you have taken such view of it as on a first reading almost any reader of good but impatient judgment would be but too apt to concur with you in adopting—one, nevertheless, which, if you examine the poem with care, you will, I think, both for your reader's sake and for Mr. Patmore's, regret having expressed so decidedly.

The poem is, to the best of my perception and belief, a singularly perfect piece of art; containing, as all good art does, many very curious short-comings (to appearance), and places of rest, or of dead colour; or of intended harshness, which, if they are seen or quoted without the parts of the piece to which they relate, are of course absurd enough, precisely as the discords in a fine piece of music would be, if you played them without their resolutions. You have quoted separately Mr. Patmore's discords; you might by the same system of examination have made Mozart or Mendelssohn appear to be no musicians, as you have probably convinced your quick readers that Mr. Patmore is no poet.

I will not beg of you so much space as would be necessary to analyse the poem; but I hope you will let me—once for all—protest against the method of criticism which assumes that entire familiarity and simplicity in certain portions of a great work destroy its dignity. Simple things ought to be simply said, and truly poetical diction is nothing more nor less than right diction; the incident being itself poetical or not, according to its relations and the feelings which it is intended to manifest—not according to its own nature merely. To take a single instance out of Homer bearing on that same simple household work which you are so shocked at Mr. Patmore's taking notice of, Homer describes the business of a family washing, when it comes into his poem, in the most accurate terms he can find: "They took the clothes in their hands; and poured on the clear water; and trod them in trenches, thoroughly, trying who could do it best; and when they had washed them and got off all the dirt,

they spread them out on the sea-beach, where the sea had blanched the shingle cleanest."

These are the terms in which the great poet explains the matter. The less poet—or, rather, man of modern wit and breeding, without superior poetical power—thus put the affair into dignified language:

Then emulous the royal robes they lave,
And plunge the vestures in the cleansing wave.
(The vestures, cleansed, o'erspread the shelly sand,
Their snowy lustre whitens all the strand.)

Now, to my mind, Homer's language is by far the most poetical of the two—is, in fact, the only poetical language possible in the matter. Whether it was desirable to give any account of this, or anything else, depends wholly on the relation of the passage to the rest of the poem; and you could only show Mr. Patmore's glance into the servants' room to be ridiculous by proving the mother's mind, which it illustrates, to be ridiculous. Similarly, if you were to take one of Mr. George Richmond's perfectest modern portraits, and give a little separate engraving of a bit of the necktie or coat-lapet, you might easily demonstrate a very prosaic character either in the riband-end or the button-hole. But the only real question respecting them is their relation to the face, and the degree in which they help to express the character of the wearer. What the real relations of the parts are in the poem in question only a thoughtful and sensitive reader will discover. The poem is not meant for a song, nor calculated for an hour's amusement; it is, as I said, to the best of my belief, a finished and tender work of very noble art. Whatever on this head may be the final judgment of the public, I am bound, for my own part, to express my obligation to Mr. Patmore, as one of my severest models and tutors in use of English, and my respect for him as one of the truest and tenderest thinkers who have ever illustrated the most important, because commonest, states of noble human life.—I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN. RUSKIN.

Denmark-hill.

When such a man as Mr. RUSKIN undertakes to vouch for a work of art that it is "a singularly perfect piece of art"—even when it is a poetical work that is referred to—when he further says that it is "a finished and tender work of very noble art," and testifies of its author that he is one of his "severest models and tutors in the use of English," it is no slight praise, and by no means calculated to render Mr. PATMORE less appreciative of his own merits. Before, however, we admit the justice of this high praise, we must be permitted to test, first, the value of Mr. RUSKIN's general opinion upon poetry, and, secondly, the value of his verdict in this particular case. Now it by no means follows that, because a man is a great authority upon one subject, his opinion should be equally cogent upon another, and it is scarcely a consequence that because Mr. RUSKIN's opinion is to be received with respect as to the merits of a TURNER or the authenticity of a CORREGGIO, his estimate of a poet should be of equal value. We have not forgotten some very singular expressions of opinion by Mr. RUSKIN on the subject of poetry. If we be not very much mistaken, he said that he preferred "Aurora Leigh" to any poem since MILTON; and, again, with regard to severe models in English, we believe that we violate none of the sanctities of domestic life when we say that, in spite of his own very brilliant and nearly accurate style of composition, we have heard that Mr. RUSKIN is a very ardent admirer of Mr. SPURGEON. Upon many points we have a very great respect for Mr. RUSKIN's opinion; but even in the art of painting we have detected him in so many paradoxes and contradictions, that we are by no means inclined to accept his opinion as final upon any subject. Thus it is that, whilst we respect Professor FARADAY as an electrician, we should not care for his opinion of a melodrama much more than for that of other people. Even in his own particular subject, the dogmata of an authority cannot always be considered as final. Highly as we rank Professor OWEN as a man of science, and Mr. RUSKIN as an art-critic, were the former to tell us that a mouse was a greater and more powerful animal than an elephant, or were the latter to pronounce the Trafalgar-square fountains to be "finished and tender works of very noble art," we might be excused if we received those announcements with a diffident feeling of doubt.

It is very much in this spirit that we have received Mr. RUSKIN's reversal of our judgment on Mr. PATMORE's poem. Although Mr. RUSKIN's assumption that we had "read the poem hastily" was quite unfounded, we have reconsidered the matter, but without seeing any cause for altering our opinion. A re-perusal leads to the belief that the "poem" is about as jejune, puerile, and inartistic a piece of writing as it would be possible to produce. We quite agree with Mr. RUSKIN as to the merits of simplicity; but, though we prefer his literal translation of the passage relating to the washing-day of NAUSICAA and her maids to the tawdry parody of POPE, we still more delight in the noble, sonorous, rhythmical hexameters of the original than in even Mr. RUSKIN's rendering. Now it was not only the simplicity of the incident about old clothes which Mr. PATMORE introduced that we objected to—and even here (regarding the matter from the point of art) there is a wonderful difference between washing clothes in clean water and laying them on the beach to dry, and mending old clothes and sending them back because they are too good to be given away—but also because the treatment of the topic is vulgar and unmusical. We purposely avoided the questions of rhyme and euphony, because to have criticised "Faithful for Ever" upon these points would have been an endless task; but we must declare that we have seldom met with a work in which all the rules of taste have been so utterly set at defiance as in this. We open the book at hazard, and find well rhyming with possible, dare with more, not with aught, Vaughan with gone, and so on ad infinitum. Again, we at once grant to Mr. RUSKIN that a brick is not a fair specimen of a palace, even though it may have once formed part of it, and all that he says about MOZART's discords and the "dead colour" of painting we readily admit; but the discords

and the dead colour are never glaringly incongruous, or they would destroy the effect of the best works. What is there in either MENDELSSOHN or MOZART that can at all equal Mr. PATMORE's never-to-be-forgotten couplet:

A gentlewoman's twice as cheap,
As well as pleasanter to keep.

True it may be, that a coat-lapet or a neck-tie would be no fair sample of one of RICHMOND's portraits, or a discord a fair specimen of a Mass by MOZART; but if the neck-tie turned out to be a horse-collar, or "Jim Crow" were discovered in the Mass, it would need the testimony of even a greater man than Mr. RUSKIN to convince us that the work was commendable.

It had been our intention to have given some further quotations from this poem in support of our view; but the number of passages marked for that purpose is so great that we must refrain. We content ourselves with referring Mr. RUSKIN to pp. 61, 62, and asking him whether the event there sought to be described is in any way intelligible, and what may be his opinion of the Captain who said to one who has just saved a man overboard,

"Your duty was to let him drown?"

No, with all respect to Mr. RUSKIN, we must adhere to our original opinion of Mr. PATMORE and his poem.

We have at length received the prospectus of the forthcoming much-talked-of, much-asserted, much-denied monthly miscellany to be called *Temple Bar*. If to be discussed is to be celebrated, *Temple Bar* has attained a very lofty summit of popularity even before its birth. The prospectus openly avows that the editor is to be Mr. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA; so that if we make bold to repeat the assertion made in these columns a month back, we assert, as TOUCHSTONE would say, "with instance." The prospectus promises largely, as it is the fashion of such documents to do, but it gives the following specific account of the intentions of the conductors.

A word as to the contemplated contents of our magazine. Our Editor will contribute a series of sketches of travels which he has undertaken, in sundry remote regions not entirely unknown in English country maps, which will be continued from month to month, and from time to time illustrated by his own pencil. This task will not preclude him from telling little stories, drawing little pictures, sketching little characters, and writing little essays in the manner which has secured him, for a considerable period, the kindly encouragement of the public. We shall have a domestic romance of English life and manners—and of love; for what is life without love? by "an eminent hand"—in other words, by the very best novelist that can be procured by perseverance, and pounds, shillings, and pence. An experienced reviewer will take the most popular book of the season and give us a fair and honest description of its contents and its

merits. A poet will sound his lyre, but with this proviso, that when we cannot find a really good poetical effusion in our store, we shall confine ourselves, for that month at least, to prose. Scientific writers will discourse to us of the wonders of the air, the earth, or the sea; descriptive writers, essayists, travellers, will have their say; a ripe scholar may take us back to the classic past, and tell us that "light literature" need not be without learning and without thought; and by way of an *omelette soufflée* after, we trust, a succulent banquet, we may have some pages of gossip about the newest play, the best opera, and the prettiest picture of the day. As for politics, there will not be any, either to the East or to the West of the Bar: unless, indeed, there should be aught political in the dominant tone of our journal, which from head-line to imprint will strive to inculcate thoroughly English sentiments, respect for authority, attachment to the Church, and loyalty to the Queen. Neither our editor nor our proprietor happens to be Lord Mayor, nor intends to shut the gates of Temple Bar in the face of Royalty.

To this Speech from the Throne, succeed some pleasantries about the contrast to be noticed between the traitor's heads on Temple Bar and the heads that are to adorn the magazine; and the whole concludes with a profession of perfect fairness on the part of the Editor. "He will give each and every one of his fellow-labourers a fair chance and an honourable place, and he will rejoice when any one of them passes the judge's chair—at Temple Bar—even if it leaves him to make a "bad third," or to come in with the "ruck." Nothing is said (after a distinguished precedent) about the quality of the drink to be allotted to the contributors, but under the circumstances there can be no doubt that it will come from a very good tap. The first number of *Temple Bar* is to appear on the first of December.

Mention of Mr. SALA leads us to note the fact that he was present at the Huddersfield tea-tables the other evening, when Lord BROUGHAM presided over the bohea and distributed the prizes awarded in connection with the Mechanics' Institute in that town. Mr. SALA made a speech, congratulating his audience upon the improved morals of periodical literature, and his remarks were sufficiently meritorious to win from the Lord of VAUX the title of "most useful observations."

The *Daily Telegraph* has been making a mighty pother about the discovery of a circular sent by Lord INGESTRE to the Conservative party, inviting their support to the *Press* newspaper. Our quotidian contemporary takes very high ground about this, and terms the document a "begging letter," and its issue "ignoble touting." These be brave words; but really it seems to us that it is no new thing in journalism for those who zealously desire the promulgation of certain opinions to invite and request the assistance of those who agree with them. If a party of politicians be willing to do, what is commonly termed, pay for their whistle, we know of no law, legal or moral, to prevent them from doing so.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

History of the Italian Theatre. (Storia del Teatro in Italia.) By EMILIANI GIUDICI. Milan and Turin.

PROGRESS OR INNOVATION, now manifest on every side in Italy, have in no walk of her literature more boldly advanced than in the drama, where the old traditions and prescriptions have been so assailed as now to appear almost entirely eliminated. Within the last fifteen or twenty years may be placed the birth of this new dramatic school, which has defied the precedents of the Italian Theatre, adhering to nature and simplicity, and preferring the romantic in incident, the modern in social life, for a class of creations altogether foreign to those of the domain once ruled by Alfieri. The first effective impulse may be ascribed to Manzoni, but his admirable historic tragedies have never kept a place on the stage; and except the "Merope" of Maffei, certain stock pieces, as the "Oreste" and "Filippo" of Alfieri, and a few by Metastasio, scarcely a single tragedy belonging to the earlier period now remains in the repertory of Italian management. The melodramatic extravaganzas of Carlo Gozzi (once immensely successful at Venice) are forgotten, and even Goldoni, though still in high favour, is becoming less familiar on this stage than living competitors in comedy or domestic drama—Giacometti, Bon, Gherardo del Testa, &c. The veteran Niccolini, truly supreme among the living in tragedy, and Della Valle (Duke di Ventignano) have sometimes retained, sometimes laid aside, the pseudo-classic form, with its artificial restrictions; but in spirit both partake more of the romantic, to which, indeed, the finest productions by the former, "Arnaldo di Brescia," "Filippo Strozzi," and "Ludovico Sforza," decidedly pertain. Of Pellico's tragedies, which conform to the ancient models, only the "Francesca di Rimini" retains its place on the stage; and inferior aspirants who have confined themselves within the same limitations, within recent years, have had nothing more than local or transient triumphs. At this transitional period we may hail with pleasure a work on the Italian Theatre by a well-known writer, profoundly versed in the literature of his own and other languages—Emiliani Giudici, author of a history of Italian Literature now in universal repute, another, of political bearings, on the Italian Communes (or Municipal Governments), and a translation of Macaulay. No one could be better qualified for the task now accomplished than this gentleman, who is of Sicilian birth, still in the vigour of life and mind, interested in, but not belonging to the political struggle by identification with any of its

parties, and in private intercourse of genial, expansive, and attractive character. His last volume, comprehensive in plan and throughout entertaining, shows the fullest acquaintance with his theme, both as to the recondite and familiar walks, and conveys knowledge gleaned from various sources, not yet condensed in any other pages. Especially complete and intelligent is his review of the mediæval sacred drama, the Mysteries, that retained popularity in Italy longer than in almost any land, with superior literary merits unapproached by the competitions in other languages. This, the most interesting section of Giudici's work, is preceded by a sketch, carefully given, but less original, of the ancient vicissitudes passed through by the drama, the construction of the theatre, and its most renowned performances in Greece and Rome.

The earliest comedy of Christian origin (though no Christian character) is identified by Giudici in the "Querulus," which, being precisely on the model of Plautus, has been ascribed by some critics to that Latin poet himself, but more generally to one Ghildas, an English monk of the sixth century, or to Vitale of Blois, twelfth century; whilst our author, on what grounds he has not distinctly stated, determines for it a date not less remote than the fourth—a century not known to have any representation of a drama proper to itself. The plot of this, comical enough, nor without some skill in working up, bears no traces of the religious ideas or distinctive manners of its age; Querulus, son of Euclion (a name from Plautus), Mandragorus, a false magician and parasite, and the tutelary Lar of the house, playing the conspicuous parts; and the question of an inheritance stolen and recovered being the main interest of the plot. As to moral, there is here no analogy with the six Latin dramas by the German nun Roswitha, of the tenth century, who set out with the declared purpose of popularising more respectable subjects, stories of saints and martyrs, "in the manner of Terence." Evidences of a form of sacred entertainment, precursor to the more finished Mystery Play, are traceable early as the eleventh century, both in Italy and France. The idea was carried out more formally, and with higher sanction, even at Rome, by the company of the Gonfalone, founded in the thirteenth century, with the express object of representing the passion during Holy Week; and these strange performances continued for about three hundred years, annually given in the Colosseum, till the last repetition, on Good Friday, under the pontificate of Paul III. Several times printed, once at Florence, 1524, the composition is mentioned by Tiraboschi as extant under the title "La Rappresentazione

del Nostro Signor Gesù Cristo, la quale si rappresenta nel Colosseo di Roma il Venerdì Santo, con la sua santissima Risurrezione istoriata." Turning from the work before me to personal reminiscences, I may cite the authority of the little S. Carlino Theatre at Naples, where dramatised subjects from the Old Testament used to be acted in Lent, by way of compound between the sacred and profane; and I have seen, in a theatre of twopenny calibre at Frascati, the story of Joseph and his brethren, a young lady in blue silk and spangles enacting the patriarch! The life-size groups in wax and wood, exhibited by artificial light, that still draw crowds to the churches where holy themes are thus presented during the octaves of Christmas and All Saints at Rome and Naples, and the martyrdoms thus illustrated in cemeteries at the former city, seem to evince a state of popular feeling that would at this day be about as ready to accept and be edified by the mystery-performances as was the case four centuries ago. Unchanged also is the benignant indulgence on the part of the Church, boundless in her toleration for all that expresses or appeals to piety, whether in the most cultivated or rudest social walks.

About the time of Frederick Barbarossa, whether earlier or later in the twelfth century it is difficult and unnecessary to decide (seeing how little of transmutation society passed through within that epoch), appeared one of the most splendid and celebrated achievements of the acted sacred drama, the "Ludus Paschalis de Adventu et Interitu Antichristi," of great length, complicated pageantry, and numerous groupings: the protagonist "Antichrist" presented in all the stages of his evil and mysterious career, going forth as a king, conquering and to conquer, assisted by two potent counsellors, Heresy and Hypocrisy, overcoming the King of Jerusalem to usurp his throne, on which eminence he is obeyed and worshipped by the mighty of earth, who are deluded by lying wonders—though when it is attempted to raise the dead the power of the impostor fails, and he has recourse to deception—till, at last, in the full career of iniquitous triumphs, Antichrist is annihilated by Divine intervention, and the Christian commonwealth undeceived. In this performance only the Latin is used, and the frequency of the word *canere* leads Giudici to conclude that the whole may have been declaimed in a sort of chant. As to that spectacle at Florence, on the bridge over the Arno, described by Villani (fourteenth century), whose *infernal* pageantry frequently ended in realities truly tragic when numbers lost life by the falling of the overcrowded scaffolds, it is inferred by him, contrary to the supposition of Roscoe, that it was no mere pantomimic display, but a dramatic pageant with written dialogue. To the same century belongs Albertino Mussato, the Florentine writer of Latin prose and verse, who received the poetic laurel crown, and has left a history of the Emperor Henry VII., several epistles and elegies, besides two tragedies, both with the chorus, and on the model of Seneca—"Achilleis" (whose chief interlocutors are Paris and Hecuba) and "Eccerinis," on the story of the infamous tyrant, Ezzelino Romano, lord of Verona and Padua. In these sombre and rugged, though indeed vigorous compositions, there is no real action—only dialogue, metrical declamation, and narrative. The former winds up, after the propounding of sceptical and materialistic theories put into the mouth of Helen's lovers, with the profession of absolute fatality, in the lyric form unchangeably preserved by the Chorus:

Non ipse Deos mutare potest
Quidquid fatis necitur altis.

But more curious and striking is the "Eccerinis," like the former in five acts, though extending over not more than sixteen folio pages.* Not less inadmissible, on grounds of delicacy, than the "Mysterious Mother," by Horace Walpole, this grim tragedy opens with a scene of ghastly confidences between Adheleita, the Countess, and her sons Ezzelinus and Albericus, the import of her disclosures leading them to the conclusion that they are offspring of a Deity greater than the father of Romulus and Remus. Without apology or preamble, the author then lays aside the tragic buskin to assume the style of the narrator in verse; but then follows the finest, indeed a thrillingly awful scene (*described*, not *declaimed*), when Ezzelino, shut up in a dark chamber of the Romano castle, declares his denial of Christ, his hatred of the Cross, invokes Lucifer, his father, Proserpine, the Furies, and adjures (like Lady Macbeth) all the infernal spirits to come and fill his soul with wrath and hatred, that he may become the scourge of mankind:

Annue, Satan! et filium talem proba!

The best scene, after the dramatic action is resumed, is that confronting the tyrant with a friar, Lucas, in effective opposition of the theologic piety of the age with this abstract of monstrous wickedness; and most singular is the totally new aspect here ascribed to Ezzelino, *not* through force of compunction or conscience-stricken fears, but through his acquiescence with the conclusions of the friar, admitting the religious view of his own deserts and destinies, and backing by citations from the Old Testament the theory of his own vocation, appointed by Heaven, like Saul, Nebuchadnezzar, Pharaoh, for the punishment of the world, as was also Nero "of happy memory." But far more popular than any such dramatised horrors in imitation of the antique, was the Mystery, or Morality, no longer in the dead, but in living languages, acted in churches, cemeteries, or the chief piazzas of cities, and in some instances with an extent of costliness far beyond the spectacles of any modern stage. At Palermo about

12,000 ducats were spent for every performance of the "Atto della Pinta," so called from the church, now destroyed, *S. Maria Depicta*, in which it took place—"Atto" having here the same application as in the "Autos Sacramentales" of Calderon. This spectacular piece comprised the entire story of the Creation, of Adam and Eve in Paradise, and other principal events from the Canonical books, down to the Incarnation, also included. A still grander Sicilian production was the "Mortorio di Cristo," which, on reduced scale, Giudici tells us he has seen in provincial towns of that island during Lent; supplying another report of its modern revival in a letter from Signor Vigo, a learned citizen of Catania, who, in 1820, himself figured on the scene in the part of Pontius Pilate when this sacred drama was acted at Aci Reale, in which pretty town on the eastern coast its production in earlier ages used to attract such crowds that all Sicily might be said to form the audience! the stage being a lofty platform 200 palms square, or the piazza before the Cathedral, so disposed that that church and the Senate-house (or municipal palace) served the purpose of flat scenes, and from their portals issued some of the numerous processions to fill the swelling scene. The dread consummation of the story was represented, with reverential reserve, simply by the display of the dead figure on the cross, without attempting the dialogue of the awful hours preceding; but one can scarcely read without a shock the *dramatis personæ*, so strangely mixing sacred with profane,—the twelve Apostles, a male and she ass, the Virgin Mary, the Devil, Faith, Hope, Repentance, besides another name one may best omit in such associations. Later, and nearer approximating to modern style, is the Drama, in Italian octave stanzas, of which several specimens are extant, but none, it seems, more ancient, where authorship is ascertainable, than the fifteenth century, the language of these often beautiful and finished, with little in treatment of the holy subjects that could offend the sentiment of our own times. Of these, several are given at full in the appendix to his work by Giudici, who, with judicious deference to the interest of his theme, thus drops the author to become simply editor in regard to a great portion of this volume. One with the edifying preamble "Here beginneth a Miracle of Our Lady; that is to say, the Representation of Stella," is a long, eventful, and really affecting story of injured innocence calumniated and suffering, till finally brought triumphant through all disasters to the happy issue required by poetic justice. Another, of similar calibre and moral, "Santa Uliva," has the same subject as a well-known French mystery, "Un Miracle de Notre Dame," following out the wonderful adventures of a saintly princess, who cuts off her hands to escape from the impious suit of her father the Emperor, infatuatedly bent on marrying his own daughter: *twice* exposed to perish in a forest, *twice* thrown, shut up in a chest, into the sea, she is at last restored to dignities, peace, and honours, reunited to her unjustly-jealous husband, the King of Spain, and reconciled to her repentant father at Rome, whither the family group have been mysteriously attracted. "Abraham and Isaac," an affecting and natural treatment of the story in the same rhyming octaves, is by Fra Belcari, a Florentine noble (deceased 1484); by whom also is the "Annunciation," superior perhaps to all the rest in pathos and poetic finish, introducing prophets and sibyls beside the Holy Family, and winding up with a hymn to the Virgin, in *terzines*, worthy almost any Italian poet of the best epoch. "Santi Giovanni e Paolo" is by Lorenzo de' Medici, in that coldly polished style peculiar to other compositions by him, and presenting the story of the brother martyrs, who suffer under Julian the Apostate, the death of that emperor being made to accord with the early church-legend, that slays him by a celestial dart from the clouds, here shot by the beatified warrior, St. Mercurius, and puts the last words in his mouth, "Galilean, thou hast conquered!" "S. Giovanni Gualberto," once very popular at Florence, dramatises not inaptly the story of the Vallombrosan founder, and his conversion after pardoning his brother's murderer, doomed by his vow to vengeance, but spared in remembrance of the solemn commemoration of the day, Good Friday, when the injurer falls into the power of the injured. "The Seven Sleepers," beginning in the time of Decius and ending in the reign of Theodosius, displays skill in the management of the mystical story, which may be considered allegoric of the rapid growth of Christianity and its transforming virtues towards the social state in those primitive ages. And the "Nativity," one of the longest and most varied in grouping, is noticeable for the blending, quite on the Shakespearian principle, of the low comic with the lofty serious, the prattle of the simple shepherds and their goodwives contrasted with the sublime utterances of Scriptural personages. Arriving at the period of the *Renaissance*, when the Pagan in taste begins to affect all things, and *naïve* characteristics vanish with the infatigable piety that inspired the works they distinguish, we come at last to the incipient efforts of the modern Italian drama—at first, in fact, nothing else than what would now be considered opera, with choruses, sung to accompaniment: the earliest example of which is the "Orfeo," written by Poliziano, 1483, at the request of Cardinal Francesco Gonzaga, actually completed in the course of two days, and performed at the court of Mantua—the plot scanty, the dialogue moulded upon the *Bucolics* of Virgil, and, with much grace of style, an audacious degree of immorality, which, it is to be hoped, may have induced the purpose, at one time entertained by its author, of consigning it to the flames. Turning to Giudici's other work, on Italian literature in general, I find he does not there give this precedence, as usually allowed, to the "Orfeo," but shows that, anterior to its production, had been acted in the

* In the old edition at the Marucelli Library, Florence.

theatre of the Estense Court the "Timone Misanthrope" of Boiardo, "Filostrata e Panfila" of Antonio da Pistoia, the "Cefalo" of Niccola da Correggio. On the other hand, Tiraboschi and Cesare Cantu ("Storia Universale") both consider the melodrama by Poliziano as the first representation, strictly speaking theatrical (according to modern phraseology), written and adapted for a regular stage.

C. J. H.

BIOGRAPHY.

Lives of the Italian Poets. By HENRY STEBBING, D.D., F.R.S. A New Edition. London: Bentley. 1860. 18mo. pp. 472.

DR. STEBBING'S VOLUME is not likely to be superseded, for he treats a highly interesting subject in a pleasing and satisfactory manner. As long as Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Tasso, and their poetical countrymen are names of renown, so long will their lives be sought after, and when they are found their often romantic tone will surround them with interest for their own sakes. Dr. Stebbing has made considerable alterations in the text of the work; but it is still as a biographer, and not as a critic or historian, that he treats his characters. Many years of severe toil have passed, he tells us, since he first thought of writing the lives of Italian poets, and he gives us a little piece of autobiography by saying that in his present state of mind he should have doubted whether it was proper for him, as a clergyman, to enter upon a work so purely literary. But he does not regret having accomplished such a task in former years, for he loves the men, immortal as they are, whose memories he has ventured to write. "With all their weaknesses, inconsistencies, and errors, they constitute a class claiming by turns our highest admiration and our warmest sympathy." We have no objection to Dr. Stebbing's more sober estimate of the clerical office, now that he is no longer young; yet we may be allowed the expression of a hope that it will never be forgotten that the very term *clerical* brings before us the fact that the ministers of the Christian religion have always been literary. In these times of active parochial work there is danger of this being forgotten; we say *danger* advisedly, for the Church would eventually be the loser if her clergy should cease to be what they have hitherto been, the cultivators and promoters of what is valuable in literature, science, and art.

In looking through this volume we have again been struck with the fact that genius of the high order of such men as Tasso and Petrarch is a perilous inheritance. The troubles of most of these Italian poets were severe, and, unless their lives were irradiated by their own lofty musings, their lot was a sad one indeed. Affairs of the heart, as in the case of the two just mentioned and others, embittered many of their days and led them astray, more or less. The Laura of Petrarch and the Leonora of Tasso were loved by them, "not wisely, but too well;" and it is most affecting to see how a hopeless passion can yet keep its hold on the heart, colour the life, and continue to influence the conduct till the end. Dr. Stebbing writes of both these ladies in the highest terms, and all facts seem to show that they deserved it. In the case of Petrarch, his friends appear to have treated his love for Laura as a mere poetic figment, embraced for the purpose of giving more feeling to his poetry. Thus his friend the Bishop of Lombes says: "Your verses, your love, your sighs, are altogether a fiction. If there be anything real in the matter, it is not your passion for Laura, but your wish for the laurel, after which both your studies and your works prove you are striving." But he little knew how real was the entanglement of his friend's heart. "Would to heaven," says Petrarch, "that Laura were only an imaginary person, and that my love were but a jest! Alas! it is a madness which it would be difficult long to feign; and what extravagance would it not be to play such a farce!" And, according to all testimony, the character and behaviour of Laura were not calculated to destroy the affection which the poet had conceived, for her excellences kept him from the change of feeling which any discovery of lower qualities might have produced. Yet there was nothing in her to justify, apparently, the life-devotion of her admirer, and the case is only another to prove the fact as stated by Byron:

Of its own beauty is the mind diseased.

Of the Leonora of Tasso Dr. Stebbing says that her character was pure and dignified, and her mind richly stored with the learning of the age. She was susceptible to the beauties of poetry, not only in youth, but also in more mature age, and she was thus fitted by nature and training to win a poet's heart. But we must leave the subject, merely saying so much as we have to recommend to our readers Dr. Stebbing's elegant and interesting volume.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Papal Sovereignty. London: The Catholic Bookselling and Publishing Society, Limited.

DECAYING GRANDEUR is always impressive: even a falling Papacy is venerable. The Scarlet Lady herself, in the decrepitude of her old age, might wring respect from Exeter Hall. Queen-like, she sat upon the seven hills, whilst kings and mighty nations bowed before her; but now her glory has departed, the princes of the earth despise her, her very children mock her. Is not her eldest son Napoleon III? And did not he advise a voluntary abdication, recommend the daughter of Babylon to come down and sit in the

dust? Was not the King of Piedmont unto her as Benjamin; and has he not proclaimed, by the voice of his ministers, that there can be no peace for Italy till she is swept away? Now she denounces him as a robber and a parricide; and her latest "allocution" is full of lamentation and mourning and woe. Yet she is not without defenders; Monseigneur Dupanloup has become her advocate. But the Bishop of Orleans is only a special pleader; he is full of art, but innocent of arguments; he is quick to perceive the weak outworks of his adversaries, but he has no artillery which he can bring to bear upon their main defence; he exhausts every artifice which rhetoric can furnish; he descends by an almost ludicrous gradation from the thunders of indignation to the whine for pity; he first of all insults and then he wheedles his stoutest opponents; he disavows all knowledge of political matters, and immediately shows himself intimately acquainted with every political event which during the last ten years has had the least effect in shaking the temporal power of the Papacy; he joyously convicts his adversaries of self-contradiction, and in the same page contradicts himself.

In the "preface to the second Paris edition" the Bishop says: "*Expecto cælum et terras ubi Justitia habitat.* I look for a heaven and earth where justice inhabits. Justice! she ought to be the queen of the earth; but too often she is an exile." The Bishop is a scholar, and should have known that Justice, hand in hand with Chastity, had left Rome, at any rate, before the days of Juvenal:

Paulatim deinde ad superos Astrea recessit
Hac comite, atque duce pariter fugere sorores.

However, supposing that Justice, charmed by the contemplation of the harmony which governs the happy family of Christendom, had once more been tempted from her celestial home to the haunts of mortal man, we are not by any means sure that the Bishop would gain his cause. For what are the facts? Here is an old man—a very venerable, good old man, we firmly believe—so utterly in the power of wicked and designing priests, that he cannot do the good he would; so insecure amongst his faithful children, that, were his foreign guard removed, his flight would be inevitable; so far from useful in a political point of view, that he is almost the only obstacle to a satisfactory solution of the Italian difficulties; and yet the good Bishop of Orleans would have the world buckle on their armour and do battle for the cause of the Papal Sovereignty. Already the Papacy is a grand old ruin. It is a simple impossibility that, even to please the Bishop of Orleans, the former power of the Papacy should be re-established. There would be more chance of the restitution of Humpty Dumpty. It is mere high-sounding nonsense to talk of Augustus having been succeeded "after a new manner" in the empire of Rome and of the world by the "fisherman's son from the lake of Gennesareth," and it boots little to quote even so great a man as Bossuet in support of an absurdity. The descendants of Augustus had about as much to do with the empire of the world as the descendants of King David with the bishopric of Jerusalem when Pepin and Charlemagne, for political purposes, invested the Pope with temporal power. Before this time the Pope was a subject, though the Bishop denies that the Pope *can be a subject*, and yet quotes the following passage from M. Daunou:

The intrepid head of the Church firmly opposed the execution of an edict which was contrary to the prescriptions of Christianity; he made every effort to dissuade the Emperor from his impious purpose; he confirmed the people in the resolution to refuse commands which they could not obey without betraying their religion; but, at the same time, as a loyal subject, he continued to obey his prince, and animated his people to a due submission; he stifled the spirit of rebellion; and, in spite of the infamous plots against his life, planned by the prince himself, this true apostolic prelate, superior both to sentiments of vengeance and of fear, was generous enough to preserve Italy to the crown, which was on the point of losing it.

Moreover, time after time, the Bishop, forgetting himself, alludes to the loyalty of the Popes as subjects. Besides, it was when they were subjects, and more than that, suspected subjects, that their spiritual power grew so marvellously. It was first from the Catacombs that that voice was heard which in after years thundered bulls from the Vatican; but the thunder from the Vatican had less influence on the heart than the still small voice from the Catacombs; and should the Pope once more become a subject, the Church once more may shine in its purity. The kingdom of him who is the Vicar of Christ should surely not be of this world: we are told that the Pope holds spiritual sway over 200 millions of souls, and yet his adherents value more the temporal sway over three millions of bodies! And the reason they give is simply this: *the Pope should be free and independent!* But can he be free and independent? The people say "We will not have this man to reign over us." French bayonets alone can keep his Holiness in his capital; and yet the Bishop of Orleans says that so long as he remains in the custody of the French he is free and independent! But Monseigneur Dupanloup is greatest in retort: he says to England, Ireland is disgusted with your rule, then give her up; the Ionian Isles are tired of your sway, then let them go; you have treated India shamefully, then quit her soil. But, even if *tu quoque* arguments went for anything, there is no parallel in the two cases. Mr. Dupanloup should have shown that *England* herself is discontented with her Government; that the *English* are longing for another ruler, and that they would welcome a deliverer with outstretched arms; but the contrary is the case; so far from desiring a change of dynasty, we have rifles loaded for the reception of the first kind liberator who shall approach our land. As for Ireland, we leave to her children who went forth in hope of plunder to be the Pope's executioners, and came back in

hunger and rags to mourn their easy credulity, the task of answering for themselves whether they would prefer the paternal care of his Holiness to the neglect of "the bloody English Government." The Ionian Islanders seem to have been actuated by that *nécessité* which breeds *l'orgueil*; and we really don't know who would take India even if we did give it up—it would be considerably worse off than it is now; confusion and anarchy would be the order of the day; and, therefore, we continue the heinous offence of endeavouring to improve its government and internal resources. Far be it from us to say that we are not open to grave rebuke, both for our treatment of Ireland and of India; but we are altering all that: we venture to assert that three parts of Ireland are as contented as it is in their nature to be with a Protestant Government which holds definite opinions about *meum* and *tuum*, and objects to ball practice from behind a hedge; and that, now the fury of passion is over, Hindoos and Mussulmans would much prefer our presence to our absence.

Truth is so hopelessly drowned in the proverbial well, that we despair of seeing her bright face again; and therefore we are not astonished to find that Rome, which is described by modern travellers as infested by priests like an old bedstead with what we won't mention, reeking with debauchery, and full of abominations, is in Monseigneur Dupanloup's opinion a place much to be desired to dwell in. Let the weigher of statements read the following quotations:

Rome itself possesses more than four hundred elementary or grammar schools, and twice as many children as in Paris, in proportion, receive elementary instruction. As to higher studies, the difference is equally remarkable. In this little state of three millions of souls, there are seven universities with all their faculties complete, and frequented by more than 1700 students; that is, in proportion, *twice as many as in France*. . . .

What is said of the ignorance of Rome is of a piece with what is said of its misery and oppression. The inhabitants of Rome ignorant, miserable, and oppressed! At all events, they do not seem aware of their unhappy lot; and to see them, on their holidays, so full of spirits and gaiety, one would set them down as one of the happiest of peoples, if enjoyment is a sign of happiness. . . .

In fact, any dispassionate inquirer who attentively compares the lot of the Pope's subjects, and more especially that of the poor, the labourers and artisans, with the condition of the corresponding classes in most other nations, needs some self-command not indignantly to retort their own accusations upon the traducers of the Pontifical Government. . . .

Extreme poverty is certainly unfavourable to the increase of the population; yet the population of the Pope's States has increased during the last ten years much more, in proportion, than that of France. I find in M. Sauzet's work that, from 1833 to 1853, the population of France has only increased seven per cent., while that of the States of the Church has increased fourteen per cent. in the same period.

With respect to this last quotation, we would suggest that physiologists do not consider marriage a necessary preliminary to population, and that Romish priests are condemned to celibacy. Again:

Indigence undoubtedly exists at Rome; but such is the number of hackneyed falsehoods which have been reiterated on this topic, that I shall perhaps surprise many people by stating that indigence at Rome and in the Roman States is much less prevalent than elsewhere, and is more effectually relieved. Still this is but the truth. . . .

"The charitable resources of Rome are unrivalled. Her hospitals contain 4,500 beds for patients, to a population of 180,000 souls, while Paris has only 8000 beds for a population of eight times the amount. London, with its 2,000,000 of souls, has only 6000."—M. Sauzet. . . .

M. Sauzet also says: "Everything at Rome is organised for the good of the people." Not only is this true with regard to the relief provided for distress, but also in that no people in the world are burdened with fewer taxes. They do not pay one-half of what is exacted in France. . . .

What is the outlay required for the stipends of the cardinals; the Pope's civil list; the ecclesiastical congregations; the keeping in repair of the churches, galleries, museums; for the nuncios, the whole foreign diplomatic corps, and even for the guards of the Holy Father? Hardly 120,000*l*. The expenditure for the Pope's household, which is included in it, is not 4000*l*. and his personal expenses do not amount to a quarter of this sum. . . .

Equality before the law is doubtless one of the principles of a liberal government. But it is unnecessary to introduce it at Rome. It is the universal principle of the Roman Government.

And, though it may shock Sabbatarians, we add:

Every Sunday in the month of October the whole population drive out to the country; not merely to the suburbs, as in certain great cities; they spend their holidays in the real country, amid the most lovely scenery on the hills of Frascati, Tivoli, and Albano. I have seen all this people assembled, on a Sunday afternoon in autumn, at the noble villa of Prince Borghese; I have been a spectator of their games, their chariot-races; it was most interesting to witness their high spirits, their joyous shouts, their eager applause; and impossible not to be struck by something noble and dignified in their demeanour. The carnival is particularly remarkable. I do not think one could conceive greater self-command and even politeness, combined with more unrestrained joyousness. Rarely has the police to interfere. Their whole heart is in their amusements, but their amusements are innocent; they enjoy, but do not forget themselves. Nothing is more curious or more picturesque. Moreover, the nobility too share these diversions; and the common mirth seems, as it were, to create a charming equality among all classes of society.

And now let that weigher of statements compare the accounts of intelligent historians and travellers, and let him say whether he prefers the evidence of uninterested observers or of a partisan of the Holy See. Above all, let him read and digest the notes of the "English-woman in Italy;" let him read of the lottery and the results of gambling; let him ponder well the meaning of that complaint, "*We are ruled by men who have no children*;" let him consider what education that can be which permits the recipient to ask, without a blush, whether one goes "to Paris from Marseilles by sea;" let him judge of the state of that country where "a man tied gagged to a church door" scarcely creates notice; let him inquire how far physical science is pursued in the colleges of which Rome is so proud; and then

let him decide for himself whether he will agree with Monseigneur Dupanloup. Negro slaves are said to be happy—so, perhaps, the inhabitants of Rome are; but negro slaves have freedom of thought in religious matters, and souls unshackled by the adamantine chains of a merciless superstition. Mr. Gladstone a while ago, and Lord Llanover within the last few days, have described some of the results of priestly domination. The time is come when that domination should cease;—down with it, down with it even to the ground. The Pope is the self-styled representative of St. Peter; we should think, therefore, he would find a striking significance in those words which St. John has recorded: "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, when thou wast young thou girdedst thyself and walkedst whither thou wouldst; but when thou shalt be old, thou shalt stretch forth thy hands and another shall gird thee and carry thee whither thou wouldst not"; he would yield with dignity to the course of events, and not cling so tenaciously to an empty shadow. His temporal sovereignty has served its purpose. He believes that Providence built it up—is not Providence as manifestly pulling it down? The Pontiff cannot govern even his Latin; his infallibility is not proof against an imaginary perfect participation passive. In his letter to the Bishop of Orleans, he writes: "Pro Ecclesiæ disciplina *dimicatus*," evidently meaning, as the translation makes apparent, "*having fought* for the discipline of the Church"! We sincerely hope that his successor will be less occupied by affairs of state, and have more time for his Latin grammar. If St. Peter was the successor of Augustus ("after a new manner") in the empire of the world, why should not Pius IX. succeed Diocletian ("after a new manner") in his cabbage garden?

Preliminaires de la Question Romaine De M. ED. ABOUT. Londres: Trübner.

THE ROMAN QUESTION? Is not every one tired of the Roman Question in all its aspects and relations? Most heartily tired of it are we; having written about it rather more than our legitimate share. If, therefore, we venture again into a region which we hugely and fiercely abhor, it is because we wish to disentangle the Roman Question from its labyrinths of fanatical controversy. The present work—able, brilliant, telling, and bearing marks of amplest acquaintance with the subject—is full of the most horrible revelations, though inferior in most respects to the remarkable and interesting book published not long ago entitled "*La Rome des Papes*," which is the completest picture of the Papacy which has appeared. But we must frankly confess that in the case of both productions the disgust overpowers the detestation. We trust, therefore, that this is the last utterance, the last delineation, of its kind. The French and the Italians have a morbid appetite for filthy and sickening details from which the nobler, healthier, and stronger nations, the Germans, the English, and the rest, instinctively shrink. This is one of the things that make us so hopeless regarding both the Italians and the French. How heal the moral leprosy, when there is such delight in dwelling on the physically repulsive, the socially revolting? What do we gain by knowing that Leo Twelfth was an insatiate debauchee before being a ferocious despot; that Gregory Sixteenth was a debauchee, a drunkard, and a buffoon; that Pius Ninth was a debauchee ere sinking into a driveller; and that the higher ecclesiastics in Italy are stained by the worst vices of the worst ages? We would rather not form an acquaintance with these and the like abominations; we would rather do as nature does—place the abominable in remote corners, cover it from the shuddering and offended senses, and never unveil it unless we have the courage and capacity to destroy. A country may be politically enthralled from no fault of its own; but from no fault except its own can it tolerate moral pollution. In branding, therefore, the foulness of the Papacy, the Italians are condemning themselves. We may pity and we may help lands politically enslaved; we may pity, but we cannot help, lands morally degraded. A prisoner's chains we can break; a new moral life he must receive from God. It is manifest that the Papacy is incompatible with Italian freedom, with Italian progress. But in reference to Italian thralldom, is not the Papacy a sign, a symbol, a result, and not a cause? We are not of those who would speak despondingly of Italian affairs. Great qualities have been displayed, great deeds have been done, and it is our duty to hope. But will, in Italy, the prophetic which regenerates be the offspring of the heroic which redeems? With the enthronement of Italian liberty in Rome, can the colossal Roman virtues be summoned from the tomb of twenty centuries? This, and this only, is the real Roman Question. It is not to be easily answered; indeed, it can be answered by no individual: the next ten years alone can answer it. But we must not dream that it will be answered by an isolated Italy. Those who foolishly talk about non-intervention forget the omnipotent intervention of ideas.

The Roman Question is simply the central point of the vast European Question, or, rather, of a vaster question, which embraces the world. Spiritual quarantine has ceased to be possible. Spiritual reciprocity, the fruit of a miraculous material reciprocity, has become the world's leading characteristic; to the promotion of much that is good, to the effacement of much that is most excellent. In addition to the contagion of thought, and to such sudden commotions as, from time to time, shake France and thunder through Europe, there is an active propagandism. Earth has grown one boundless missionary field, one stupendous missionary institution,

Thus are mocked our shrewdest political calculations, our cleverest political combinations, our divinest political vaticinations. Of course, prediction of the Cumming sort is as easy as the juggle of a spirit-rapper or a mountebank, and quite as much worth serious attention. But if we would breathe aught worthy on the subject we must bring the whole of the missionary forces before us in one calm and comprehensive glance. In religion there are three potencies—ancient belief, unbelief, new belief; the third being often confounded with the second by ignorance and calumny. All three occupy the foremost rank among the missionary forces. But is Christianity alone to be included? This were grievously to mistake, however profound may be our reverence for Christianity. Mahometanism may be losing ground in Turkey and elsewhere, but it is making rapid and extensive conquests in the interior of Africa. It is destined to be in Africa the overthrower of idolatry. But if Africa in the main is converted to Mahometanism, will not Arabia, the cradle of Mahometanism and the most African of Asiatic lands, be stirred to try its sinews as of old in conflict with the champions of the Gospel? Again, if Christianity succeeds in vanquishing the Buddhist and Brahminical systems, will these systems perish without transfusing Christianity with many of their elements? When Christianity has gained all its victories, will it not be found that its distinctive features have disappeared? How much had Christianity to sacrifice to subdue the Roman Empire? And when the triumph was complete, what of Evangelical truth, of Apostolical simplicity, remained? But furthermore, while the old faiths to and fro on the earth are transfiguring each other, may not some new faith arise, unlike in much to all previous faiths? And, amid the clamour of decaying bigotries and the scorn of proud infidelity, may not the new faith be a still more godlike worker of miracles than all the faiths that have gone before it?

The development of England's colonial sway will be a puissant instrument of propagandism, as it will itself be a species of propagandism. Already the voice of North America is heard in the movements of Europe; and when the two Americas, Australia, New Zealand, all the islands in the Pacific, are peopled by the British race, when the finest and most fertile tracts of Asia and Africa have yielded to British supremacy, how little will what is antiquated in Europe be able to resist the mighty onrush of British genius and British energy! And so much is antiquated in Europe, and men know it not! Besides mediævalism, how much is our entire existence involved with the past! And though no wild volcanic insurrection or series of insurrections can bring the needed salvation, the millions of Europe must wake to the sense of disharmony between what is obsolete and chaotic around them and their visions of divinent order. Taught by these and kindred suggestions, therefore, let us be convinced that neither Italy nor any other country can be its own emancipator, its own civiliser, can work out its own problem. There are irresistible influences compelling nations to march or to be trodden under foot. Can there again be a Holy Alliance? Yes: it already exists. It is, however, the Holy Alliance of enlightened countries to uphold, even if imperfectly, everlasting right, to put aggressors down, and to thrust the effete out of the way. The public opinion of Europe was never less disposed than now to tolerate injustice; but it was never more disposed to let lands be conquered by the first conqueror that may be in the mood, or have the pith—lands that refuse to purify themselves from corruption—lands that disdain glorious combats and glorious labours. The world is not tired of war, for war is in human nature, and it has been called the father of all things; but it is tired of chronic apathy and chronic lethargy. Faintness, varied by turbulence, seasoned by vice, clothed in diplomatic lies, has grown insupportable, whatever else may be borne. Hence Turkey is doomed, and Spain is doomed too unless Spain revive. And Italy must now determine, once for all, whether it is to share the destiny of Turkey and Spain.

Italy free and grand implies the expulsion of the Pope; but the Pope can live elsewhere than at Rome, as has more than once been proved. A Pope, however, is not indispensable to Catholicism. The Latin Catholic Church can surely get on as well without a supreme head as the Greek Catholic Church. A man may be an excellent Latin Catholic, yet very little of a Papist. It is only the ungenerous foes of Latin Catholicism that would identify it with the Papacy. The Latin Catholic Church, wherever a true Church of the people, is most venerable; and it cannot be robbed of its profound theology, of its beautiful symbolism, of its magnificent ritual, of its infinite consolations, of its ministries of mercy. It has sometimes been debated whether the Pope would not be stronger without any temporal dominion to misgovern; it is certain that the Catholicism of the West would be stronger without a Pope. Why not familiarise ourselves with the notion of a Popeless Catholicism? Probably it is to this that events are tending. But for the Pope, Catholicism and Protestantism would live peaceably side by side. The Ultramontanist, by the very principles he professes, is disloyal, and a persecutor. The dislike of Protestants to Papal Catholicism is natural enough. Does not the Papal Catholic acknowledge a foreign potentate? Does he not regard persecution as a duty? And if he neglects this duty, it can only be because he is unable to fulfil it. Catholics in England may have just as little of the persecuting spirit as Protestants; and there are no doubt Catholics in England who resist Papal pretensions. But can the most tolerant and enlightened Catholic deny that, with the recognition of the Papacy, their position is anomalous? They claim equality

before the law; yet they are continually placing something above the law—the caprice, it may be, of one of those pontiffs whom this volume so vigorously delineates. As respects England, the true answer to the Roman Question is one of the deepest importance. In a free Italy, animated by the example of England's industrialism, England could have a firm and faithful ally. The interests of the two countries, politically and otherwise, would be identical. But if the Roman Question were so answered as to annihilate Ultramontanism, the mass of the Irish, even in remaining Catholics, would turn with loyal hearts toward England, instead of being the tools of Jesuits and the dupes of demagogues. It is the state within the state which we loathe in Papacy, when it shows itself amongst us. The evil is one felt in nearly every European land. It disturbs and weakens Germany; it is one of the most active causes of revolution in France. Well were it if those who in England and elsewhere are Catholics without being Papists proclaimed to mankind the difference. Wishing that religion should be what its name implies, the bond of human souls, it is to allay and not to kindle strife that we have been induced to treat the Roman Question. We condemn those Protestants who indiscriminately attack the Roman Catholic Church, and who make the Church responsible for the sins of the Papacy. But it is mainly the fault of the Catholics themselves that no distinction between the Papacy and the Roman Catholic Church is made. Let us be charitable: where we cannot be charitable let us be just. Even to the Papacy let us be just, many as its crimes are. It is a victim quite as much as a malefactor. Poor Pius IX. in any case should not be made to atone for the misdeeds of his predecessors. If, driven from Rome, he takes refuge in England, we hope he will be so kindly treated by Protestants as to be half inclined to accept their faith.

ARTICUS.

Concerning some Scotch Surnames. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas. 1860. pp. 69.

"CONCERNING SOME SCOTCH SURNAMES" makes its appearance without writer's name and without preface. The inquisitive reader must turn from the brief and modest contents of the title-page of the dainty little quarto to its dedication, if he wish to discover its authorship and origin. Those conversant with the modern literature of Scottish archaeology will at once recognise in the "C. I." who subscribes the dedication to the Lord Advocate, Mr. Cosmo Innes, the Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh, one of the most distinguished of Scottish antiquaries, and whose "Scotland in the Middle Ages" we recently noticed with commendation. Readers interested in the contemporary history, the social and intellectual development of the Modern Athens, will learn from the inscription with satisfaction that the volume owes its origin to those semi-social, semi-literary gatherings at Ulbster Hall, at which the family of the late Sir John Sinclair have renewed the claims of their name to be remembered in connection with services rendered to their country—réunions practical as well as pleasant, which have produced Dean Ramsay's amusing and instructive "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," now, we observe, in its seventh edition, though scarcely a year has elapsed since its first publication. The soirées of Ulbster Hall have been honourably distinguished from similar gatherings on either side of the Tweed, by leading to the production of useful literature, and not merely by lionising the already successful author. Whether Herodotus read his great work to the spectators of the Olympic Games has been abundantly doubted; but no sceptical critic of future ages will be able to discredit the fact, that some of the most interesting contributions to the archaeology (as it will then be) of Scottish life were first orally delivered, in the century of lecture-halls and Mechanics' Institutions, to ladies and gentlemen, in evening costume, assembled to partake of the hospitality of the Sinclairs at Ulbster Hall.

We learn further from the dedication which stands in lieu of a preface that the Lord Advocate, "in the unavoidable absence" of the author, read the contents of the thin volume at one of the Ulbster Hall soirées. The original paper has not, as in the case of Dean Ramsay's book, been expanded with a view to publication. Even an Ulbster Hall audience, listening to a disquisition on a subject purely national, could not be expected to possess the patience of antique auditors; and the necessities of oral delivery account for the brevity of the work, of which Mr. Innes modestly says that, if it is "a fault," he has "at least the poor Frenchwoman's excuse that it is a very little one." Readers, whose patience is not so limited as that of hearers (even in contact with the charm of Mr. Moncrieff's elocution), will be disposed to wish that Mr. Innes's "fault" had been a larger one, so interesting is the treatment of the subject, and indeed the subject itself. Few departments of etymology have a greater, or at least a more direct attraction, than that which traces the origin of the names we bear—names that first make our personalities distinctive, and raise us above the level of Policeman X and the anonymous *lazzaroni* of Naples. Scotchmen are now, moreover, so widely diffused among the population on this side the Tweed; they bulk so largely in all classes, from Cabinet ministers to gardeners and bakers; so many of our English families have been founded by them, and so many Scottish families been founded among them by Englishmen—that a disquisition "concerning Scottish surnames" has a right to any attention which may be the due of surnames generally. Mr. Innes's volume, moreover, supplies a hiatus in the literature of the subject. Students (and it has had many) of Mr. Mark Lower's elaborate and amusing work on surnames must remember that, with all its exhaustiveness, it presented one deficiency. The chapter on Scottish Family Names is the

meagrest and most unsatisfactory of his admirable book. "Substantially," said Mr. Lower, "the surnames of that kingdom are English, with some few dialectic peculiarities, the only exceptions being those which come from the Gaelic language, which formerly pervaded it, and is even now extant in the northern and western districts of the country. Possessing no knowledge of that ancient tongue, I am unable to illustrate this branch of British nomenclature; and as the Lowland names present no features of remarkable difference from those of England, I have no lucubrations on the subject to present to the reader." Mr. Lower's candid confession of ignorance of Gaelic disarms criticism on that point. His ignorance of Lowland Scotch must have been equally great, although not similarly avowed, or he would scarcely have treated so lightly "the few dialectic differences" between the spoken languages current in the north and the south of the Tweed. To cite a single instance—"Todhunter," a name borne by a living mathematical writer of eminence, conveys no meaning to a purely English etymologist, who might be disposed to consider it a corruption of Toad-hunter, which would be a gross indignity to its bearers. "Tod," however, is Scotch for "fox," and thus the Cambridge mathematician derives his name from ancestral distinction in field sports, just as much as a Grosvenor (Gros veneur) from the office of great huntsman, the duties of which were discharged by the founders of the family to the Dukes of Normandy. The common expression in English society, "I think yours is a Scotch name," marks a difference between the surnames of the two countries which Mr. Lower has rather cavalierly slurred, and the indirect exhibition of which is, to the southern reader, one of the chief points of interest in Mr. Innes's volume.

The question as to the time when surnames first came into common use in Britain—when a John, son of John the Smith, first called himself John Smith or John Smithson, is one which Mr. Innes passes over lightly, and which even the industry of Mr. Lower cannot very satisfactorily elucidate. Mr. Innes contents himself with the assertion, one substantially correct, that surnames were mainly introduced into England from France after the Norman conquest, and reached Scotland about the beginning of the twelfth century. Scotland received its fair share of "dashing Norman adventurers," whose surnames were derived from their paternal castles across the channel. In the court of David I. and his grandson were men bearing the proud names of Brus and Balliol, De Morevil, De Umfraville, De Berkelai, De Quinci, De Vipont, De Vaux. Mr. Innes indicates in a rather interesting manner the sweep which time has made of these grand old Norman names in Scotland. Bruce and Barclay, Lindsay and Sinclair still survive; but taking, say, the single district of the Border, as an instance, "the De Vescis, the De Morevils, the De Viponts, De Normanvils, the Avenels, the Randolphs, greater than all, the De Balliols, are names now unknown, even in the traditions of Tweedside, where their forefathers ruled as princes." Some, pathetically lamenting the disappearance of the historic name of Balliol, insist that it survives in Baillie, for which, however, a nearer and less dignified origin is evidently at hand. It is more certain, indeed it is certain, that several of the great Norman names remain in scarcely recognisable and much vulgarer forms. De Vesci, Mr. Innes informs us confidently, is now Veitch, which may be news to the gentleman who with Dr. Mansel has been editing Sir William Hamilton's lectures. De Monte-Fixo has dwindled into Muschet, whose cairn readers of the "Heart of Mid-Lothian" will recall, with the ominous memories that attached to it. De Belassize has degenerated into Belsches! A late editor of the *Daily News* might have claimed a common ancestry with the unscrupulous beauty whom the Poet Laureate represents as the type of aristocratic morgue. Lady Clara preserves her name of Vere de Vere, which, it is affirmed by Mr. Innes, was north of the Tweed the original of the common Scotch name of "Weir"!

Most of the "gentle" names of Scotland are of local or territorial origin. Like Camden, Mr. Innes is decidedly of opinion that, in a general way, persons derived their names from places, not places from persons. He might have mentioned—but perhaps it was too obvious a remark in a Scotchman addressing a Scotch audience—that north of the Tweed there has been to our own day a very strong tendency to call the owner by the name of his estate; and while we write, Oliphant of Condie is to his friends and dependents Condie, not Oliphant. The student of ancient charters makes short work of some of those quaint stories which amused the Scotch of the period in which Lord Derby has laughingly asserted that he himself was born and educated, the pre-historic. The mythus of the origin of Lockhart, the founder of the house, securing the Bruce's heart, which Douglas imperilled in the fight with the Moors; that of the Forbesees being at first called "For Beast," because they killed a great bear; that of Dalryel from a Gaelic word meaning "I dare;" that of the Guthries deriving their name from the very homely employment of gutting three haddocks for King David the Second's entertainment after he landed famished on the Brae of Bervie from his French voyage—all melt into air, into thin air, when accurate research proves that there were very ancient territories and even parishes of Douglas, Forbes, Dalryel, and Guthrie, long before those names had been borne as family surnames. Of great Scottish names, however, there are at least two—one royal, and one quasi-royal—which are not local or territorial in their origin. The one is Stuart, the name of the royal family of Scotland, which was for a time the royal family of England. The descendants of Alanus Dapifer (of the great Norman family of

Fitz-Alan) first called themselves Stuart, from their hereditary office of seneschals or Stewards of Scotland. The other exception is in the case of the Hamiltons, who were known as Walter Fitz-Gilbert and Gilbert Fitz-Walter, long before it occurred to them to assume the name their kinsmen had borne in England. "We can mark in records," says Mr. Innes, "the race of Fitz-Gilbert settling down into the fixed surname of Hamilton, and soon afterwards the piece of land, then called the Orchard, probably a portion of their domain of Cadzow, acquiring from them the name of Hamilton, which has since attached to the dependent village, as well as to the palace, now richer in noble works of art than any other in Scotland." But the great, the very great, majority of Scottish "gentle" names are, as already mentioned, territorial or local in their origin, and of strictly Scottish derivation to boot. Mr. Innes has printed a list of them in an appendix, and there are only twenty-six deriving from places in England or Normandy. Among the latter, however, are some of the proudest of Scotland's names—Campbell and Bruce, Grant and Lindsay, Montgomery and Ramsay, Sinclair and Somerville. Before quitting the subject of "gentle" names, we must allude to one curious fact brought out by Mr. Innes—that some great Scotch names have long ago quitted the districts where they took their birth. The Gordons have left no trace in their native Merse, while they have colonised the northern shire of Aberdeen. The Murrays (De Moravias), once the great Lords of Morayshire, have scattered into Sutherland and Perthshire, leaving no landed man of their name in the province where they once ruled. "The Sinclairs are still in Caithness, their ancient earldom; the Rosses in the county which gave them their name; but the Burnetts and Irvines on Dee Side, the Frasers in the Airl, and the Chisholms, their neighbours, all transplanted from the South, have thriven more vigorously in their beautiful northern glens." In one remarkable case, a greater "fixity of tenure" on the part of names in humbler strata of the population has been proved. Mr. Innes mentions as a fact, vouched for by Mr. Joseph Robertson, another distinguished living Scottish antiquary, that, a list of all the parishioners of the parish of Loschel on Deeside who voted in the election of a parish clerk in 1524 having been preserved, "the minister finds all their names still in the parish in 1860, excepting one or two only."

To aid in tracing the origin of many Scottish surnames, not "gentle," or at least not of local or territorial derivation, Mr. Innes pleasantly transports his audience back to the time of King William the Lion, or his son, Alexander II. The place whither he invites us to follow him is a little Scottish burgh by the sea-shore, at a river's mouth, with its rude fishing-boats, and one or two larger barks unloading goods from Bruges or Antwerp. The single straggling street leads from the little haven to the ditch and drawbridge of the turreted castle which the king has built for the protection of his burghesses, and half way up the street is the small squat church, succeeded by the town-hall, the cross, the tron (or weigh-house), the tolbooth, where customs and dues are taken, and, least agreeable spectacle of all, the jail and stocks. There are mills, too, driven by the stream—corn-mills, and others for dressing cloths and skins. The inhabitants, a mixture of Scots and Picts, Britons and Saxons, Angles and Danes, plough and sow and reap, bake and brew, spin and weave, buy and sell. They are beginning to use surnames—not after the territorial fashion of the Norman and Saxon gentry in their vicinity, but after a manner of their own. Let us, as far as time and space will permit, accompany Mr. Innes in his survey of the little burgh, and learn how.

Some of the burghers are foreigners or travelled Scots. These will be called according to their native countries or the countries they have travelled in—"English," spelt *Inglis*, *Fleming*, *French*, *Welsh*, even *Ireland*, all of them good Scotch names at this day. Odder still, "some of our people who have wandered into England return among us bearing the name of *Scott*, which had been given them there," and which they retain here, a famous name in 1860! Then there is the distinction of size to aid in establishing a nomenclature. *Little* is an English surname; *Small* is more of a Scottish one; and exclusively Scottish is *Mickle*—the name of a modern translator of the *Lusiad*. Robin Hood's *Little John* has disappeared, but he survives in a famous Edinburgh confectioner, who (Mr. Innes is not, perhaps, aware of it) has a branch establishment in King William-street, where he purveys, *more Scotico*, excellent short-bread and mutton-pies. Next comes the distinction of colour. England as well as Scotland has its *Blacks*, *Whites*, *Greys*, *Browns*, and *Greens*; but *Blackie* (a surname well-known in contemporary literature), *Whytock*, *Red* (Reid, Ruddiman, i.e. Ruddy-man), are peculiarly Scottish; so are *Stark* and *Strong*, both denoting strength, and *Jolly*, a well-known legal name of the Modern Athens—all of which tell their own story. We need not dwell on the numerous patronymics, the Johnsons and Jacksons, the Dicksons and Richardsons, which are pretty much the same in both countries; nor have we space for a discussion of the great Mac question and the Celtic surnames sprinkled about our imaginary burgh. Reaching the church, we find it has given surnames not only, as in England, to *Churches*, but to *Kirks*, not only to *Clerks*, *Bishops*, *Parsons*, *Friars*, *Monks*, and *Proctors*, but to *Dewars* and *Deuchars*, "curiously connected with the custody of relics." A Gilly is in Gaelic a servant; hence Mr. Innes derives *Gillies* (servant of Jesus), *Gilchrist* (Christ's servant), *Gillescop* and *Gillespie* (the Bishop's servant), to which, drawing our bow at a venture, we ourselves may add *Gilfillan*, or servant of St. Fillan. The Medical profession furnishes *Barbers* and *Leeches* as in England; but *Leechman* is

purely Scottish. The mercantile guild contributes *Merchant, Mercer, Monypenny, Chapman, and Seller*. John of the Mill has become *John Mill*, not Miller as in England, and will be celebrated in literature one of these days. For the well-known name of *Walker* Mr. Innes has a derivation of his own. "*Walkers*," he says, "are not named from their pedestrian feats, but from the walking or fulling mill where cloth is dressed, which affords the good name of Fuller also." Mr. Lower, we may remark *en passant*, states that "in the North of England a fulling-mill is still called a walk-mill." *Butchers* of course there are, and *Bakers*, the latter in Scotch known as *Baxters*, one of whom sits at this day in the House of Commons as member for the Montrose Burghs. The *Brewer*, who gives his name to the eminent archæologist of the Record Office, is in Scotland *Brewster*—a still more famous name; and the English *Weaver* is in Scotland a *Webster*. *Tailors* and *Turners, Cooks* and *Kitcheners*, are English as well as Scotch; but *Lorimer* (bridle maker), a not uncommon name in Scotland, is now unknown south of the Tweed. The maker of bows, or *Bowyer*, survives in England; scarcely so the arrow-maker, *Fléchier*, who has given birth to the numerous family of *Flechers*. The great name of Smith belongs to all the Teutonic languages and kindreds. Signs are common in the burgh, and John at the Bell becomes John Bell; he at the Lamb, as in England, John Lamb, sometimes in Scotland Lamby, now modified there into Lamy, of which name there is, or lately was, a sheriff.

Leaving Mr. Innes's imaginary burgh, we note with him some names derived from nature: "where names are seeking, people are naturally called by the name of the place where they have been born or live." *Hills* and *Glens, Craigs* and *Forrests*, abound in Scotland. *Moor* (the More and Moore of England and Ireland) sometimes becomes in Scotland, *Muir, Mure, or Moir*. From offices we have, as already mentioned, the royal name of *Stuart*. "Na peer," without peer, the alleged origin of the *Napiers*, Mr. Innes ruthlessly discards, and will have them originally nothing more than *Naperers*, Keepers of the Napery, cut down to *Napers* (and modified into *Napiers*), as the *Wardroppers*, Keepers of the Wardrobe, are now the wide-spread Scottish family of *Wardrop*. The office of Chamberlain has given birth to *Chalmers* and *Chambers*; that of Constable and Baillie to names, like the others, well known in literature and publishing. Of names derived from field-sports, Scotland, strange to say, has a better claim than England to those of *Hunter, Fisher, Falconer*, and *Fowler*, all of which have a decidedly North British smack.

Our space warns us, however, to quit Mr. Innes's interesting volume, but not, we hope, before we have pretty well indicated the main features of a work designedly more popular than philosophical. We trust soon to meet its accomplished author again in the domain of Scottish archæology, and we see with pleasure that he has in preparation another and elaborate contribution to it, in the form of a book to be entitled "*Sketches of Early Scottish History*," a pendant to his "*Scotland in the Middle Ages*," recently reviewed in our columns.

What's in a Name? (Printed for private circulation.) Glasgow: W. G. Blackie and Co. 1860. pp. 72.

IT IS, WE BELIEVE, a well-known fact that the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia formed a collection of all the works and pamphlets, and even of the countless newspaper articles, published in all languages, in every quarter of the globe, in which he was spoken of, either favourably or not. This collection, as may easily be supposed, consisted at his death of several hundreds of volumes and portfolios. The author of "*What's in a Name?*" (*si parva licet componere magnis*) seems in a modest way to have adopted the plan of the late Czar. The former, indeed, is too humble a personage to have come much, or at all, before the public, save in connection with his hobby: nevertheless he has, during the last few years, suffered a series of insults which would be incredible were it not that we have the proofs in black and white. That "*auream mediocritatem*" which Horace sang of may be enviable in England or France, in Germany, or even Russia; but it exists no longer in bonny Scotland. Not, indeed, that this persecution is confined to Mr. Burns and his fellows. No; it is the portion of every patriotic Scotchman. It spares neither sex nor high station. The premier duke in Scotland is as obnoxious to it as the humble ploughman. The bare-legged peasant girl cannot escape its shafts any more than the silken-clad duchess. The reader is doubtless burning to ask two questions: firstly, what is this hideous conspiracy? secondly, how is it that Scotchmen, who are proverbially well able to take care of themselves, and who have not yet learned to bear insults with the imperturbable calmness of Prince Talleyrand (of whom Madame Guizot tells us that a kick on the hinder part of his person produced no change whatever in the expression of his face), should, without an effort, succumb to this shameless anti-Scottish plot? In replying to these questions, we shall take the liberty of putting the cart before the horse, i.e., of taking the last first. Have our readers never heard of that now unfortunately defunct association for recovering Scottish rights? Do they not know that thus the patriotic Scotchman sought to retain his birthright of expiring freedom? That by this mouthpiece he protested against only 2l. being given to the dispensary at Kirkwall by the British Government, and against the necessity for Scotch bills of lading being stamped in London? Can

they not call to mind that when some bloated Irish functionary issued a paper of instructions to his farming countrymen to cut down the thistles in their fields before they blossomed, some true Scot (in spirit, if not in body, a member of the association) protested publicly against the representative flower of Scotland being thus treated with contumely and violence, and sternly demanded the dismissal from office of this Keltic thistle-hater? It is saddening to be obliged to relate that this association "perished in its pride"—that it was basely, and with more than Saxon guile, laughed to death.

It is under these circumstances that Mr. William Burns of Glasgow, author of "*What's in a Name*," comes forward as the representative of Scottish individuality against insult. Whiskey toddy does not apparently brighten the Caledonian intellect more than patriotism; and the array of proofs which this gentleman lucidly produces is overwhelming. He has diligently employed himself for several months past in noting down such of the expressions of our public men as are clearly indicative of contempt and hatred for Scotland and her sons. "Poets, prose-writers, legislators, journalists," he has discovered, are all united in one gigantic conspiracy to enslave his country. So enormous, indeed, are its ramifications, that men of all shades of politics and opinions have agreed to forget their common differences, and combine in this unholy league. Lord Palmerston is tooth and nail an anti-Scottish conspirator. Lord John Russell on this point alone waives all jealousy of his compeer, and vigorously aids the fell purpose of the malevolent Premier. Mr. Gladstone may be ingenious in concocting his financial budgets, but he is still more so in plotting against the weal of Scotland. The late Lord Macaulay was in the conspiracy. So is the Radical Mr. Bright. So are the Tories, Sir John Pakington and Judge Haliburton. Mr. Tennyson's sweet poetry is only a mask which enables its writer to work the more insidiously in this band of modern Catilines. It may be urged that these conspirators are Englishmen—that, hideous as is their purpose and fell their cunning, they might still be thwarted, were the sons of Caledonia true to their common mother. Our pen trembles and our eyes become suffused with tears, when we are forced to add that, Scotchmen though they be, Lords Aberdeen, Brougham, and Elcho are plunged to the throat in this conspiracy. Will it be believed, too, that Canada, Australia, and even France furnish their quota of plotting Machiavels; and that nearly every London journal, from the *Times* downward, is in the pay of this formidable band of plotters? The *Sydney Morning Herald* is written by traitors and hirelings at the Antipodes; so is *Blackwood's Magazine* in the heart of Scotia. In the interest of the conspirators M. About plies his nimble pen in *la belle France*; and the editors of the *New York Tribune* and *Montreal Herald* prove pretty plainly by their sentiments that the pestilence has extended to America and Canada. The good men and true are few and far between; but possibly Mr. Burns's trumpet-call may reunite them in one mighty league offensive and defensive. Of course the main ingredient of success in any conspiracy is that it should be secret. Guy Fawkes would not have so nearly succeeded in his terrible plot, had he carted his gunpowder publicly through the streets of London in barrels labelled "To blow up the Houses of Parliament." Had Brutus and Cassius shown their daggers to Cæsar, intimating in what manner they intended to use them, it is very probable that the noble Julius would not have had his body perforated with three-and-twenty wounds. How then is it that this plot, which, from the name of its discoverer, we may christen the Burnian, should have its ramifications in the East and in the West, in the North and in the South, and yet remain secret to all save Mr. Burns and his few *confères*? How is it that this conspiracy is daily spreading, surely though secretly, not only in Sydney and Melbourne, in Montreal and New York, but in London, in Manchester, in Edinburgh, in Glasgow? Nay more, how is it that almost every copy of every English and Scotch and Irish paper, daily, weekly, fortnightly, or monthly, is almost sure to be stuffed with this undetected treason? And not only is it in such political prints as the *Times*, *Daily News*, *Morning Post*, &c. &c., but it boldly thrusts forth its hated head in the peaceful *Art Journal* and the warlike *Volunteer Service Gazette*. The reason is clear, according to Mr. Burns. These wily plotters—be they Tory, Whig, or Radical; be they from Canada or Australia, from France or America; be they peers or potboys—have one common universal Shibboleth, which is indeed caviare to the simple, but clear as mud to the initiated. This is, as our trusty guide tells us, "the practice of substituting the name *England* for Great Britain as that of the United Kingdom;" who adds, "the difference is not one merely of fancy, or taste, or habit—it is the difference between the true man and the traitor." We have shown, or at least Mr. Burns has, that this conspiracy is hideously extensive; that for its furtherance the Gaul and Englishman, the Canadian and American, are for the nonce united; and that the traitors in the camp are many. How, then, is this Belial mass of traitorhood to be met and strangled? By first of all beating up recruits sedulously in Scotland and England; and secondly, by calling oppressed nationalities to her aid. Let not our readers think that by oppressed nationalities we mean Poles, Hungarians, or Italians. True, if we were only first to teach these foreigners the English language, it is possible that many a noble soul from among them might come to the rescue. Might not, too, that powerful prince who fights "for an idea" deign to lend his aid? Still, fortunately, there are allies nearer at hand. There is the country of Brian Boromhie and of Owen Glendower. What says Mr. Burns? "To be called an Englishman must, in the mind of every Irishman possessed of a spark of patriotic feeling,

be a mark of degradation and insult." Where are the editors of the *Irishman* and the *Nation*? Verily, these are words after their own hearts; as is, too, the preceding touch, artfully introduced by the wary recruiting-sergeant from Glasgow, about "centuries of subjugation, spoliation, misrule, and persecution." The bitterest portion is, however, reserved to the last; and the Irish Kelt's cup of sorrow may be considered quite full when there is a chance of his being "called an Englishman." We know not what may be the effect of this appeal to our fiery brethren of Erin, and whether they will accommodate Mr. Burns with some of the Pope's returned brigade to carry out his idea. It is sad, however, to be obliged to narrate a case which savours either of leaden dullness or of base sycophancy. Such a rebuff would have disheartened any less hopeful patriot than Mr. Burns. That gentleman—calling to mind that "when William of Normandy invaded Saxon England, it is recorded that many descendants of the expatriated Britons joined the expedition, as a means of revenging upon the Saxons the injuries sustained by their fathers," &c., &c.—appealed to the inhabitants of a certain principality, which gives a title to "the present Duke of Rothesay and Baron of Renfrew," "to contend against a surreptitious attempt to extend the name of England over the whole island, and was not only disappointed but amazed to see some real or imaginary 'Cambro-Briton' appear in the columns of a journal, representing England, to complain of his enterprise as being somehow disparaging to the descendants of the ancient Britons." We recommend the base leek-eater, who would as soon be called an Englishman as a Welshman, to adopt as a fitting motto for his crest the line, "Britons ever will be slaves!"

Up to this time we have dealt in generalities. We now proceed to give a few proofs, out of the very many which Mr. Burns's pamphlet furnishes, of the truth of our allegations. We are indeed *magnus inter cæpes inopes*: we hardly know where to begin or where to end.

Mr. Burns happened to be in London and not apparently overburdened with business. He is stalking along Waterloo-place, probably thinking of his enslaved country, "when his eye was caught by the announcement of the exhibition of A Great National Picture—The Relief of Lucknow, described as the 'Triumphant Meeting of Sir H. Havelock, Sir J. Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell before the Residency.'" Mr. Burns puts his hand into his breeches pocket, pulls out a shilling which the enslavers of his bleeding fatherland have not as yet deprived him of, and enters the exhibition. There he discovers that of eleven human figures in the picture the great majority are Scotchmen. The showman hands Mr. Burns a small pamphlet intitled "Voice of the Press;" he puts it into his pocket and goes home to dinner, after which, as a whet probably to his port, he proceeds to peruse his "Voice." Now will it be believed that this "Voice," which includes articles from the *Times*, *Daily News*, *Art Journal*, &c. &c., has systematically ignored his countrymen by describing them as English?

Tossing the "Voice of the Press" into the fire, I indignantly asked myself, How is it that my countrymen continue to submit to this system, by which our English neighbours not merely try to ignore our very name and existence as a people or nation, but seek to appropriate to themselves, by a species of petty larceny, all the gallant deeds of Scotland's sons? Here is a professedly "national painting," which it is proposed should be purchased for the National Gallery. Giving all honour to the heroic Havelock or gallant Peel, the circumstances are surely such as to demand some tribute to the military genius of Scotland—some clear acknowledgment of the place occupied by her sons, at least on the field of battle? At all events, surely these circumstances are such as should make Englishmen blush for the barefaced swindle, by which the actions of the combined nations are represented to the world as English—not British?

Why, we ask, did not the painter, in common justice, take away their breeches from some of these gentlemen at least, or place a bunch of thistles in their hats or hands, or by some other innocent and enlivening token make it plain to the dullest spectator that they were Scotchmen?

It was not enough to toss the "Voice of the Press" into the fire. Mr. Burns writes to Lord Palmerston, who, in visiting Scotland seven years ago, spoke of the "power of England" and "the inhabitants of Glasgow," thereby very clearly showing, as Mr. B. sagaciously observes, that "he (Lord Palmerston) considered and treated the good folks of the Fair City and Saint Mungo's as a sort of provincial or bastard English." His Lordship's reply, we regret to state, was as follows:

William Burns, Esq., &c. &c.

Whitehall, 27th Oct. 1853.

SIR,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., inclosing copy of a letter addressed to his Lordship which you had published; and I am to convey to you, with reference to that letter, Lord Palmerston's assurance that, in using the words "English," "Englishman," "England," his Lordship meant no disparagement to Scotland, Ireland, or Wales; but only used that form of speech which is usually and conveniently adopted in speaking of the United Kingdom and its inhabitants.—I am, &c.

HENRY FITZROY.

Were it not that Mr. Burns says "the italics are mine, as marking the essence of the communication," we should have suspected that more treason lurked beneath them.

It will thus be seen that Viscount Palmerston disdains to sneak behind the excuse proposed by the *Times*, of mere inadvertency. He frankly and publicly declares that the "form of speech" complained of was adopted and used by him deliberately and advisedly. Scotland, in his eyes, stands relatively to England, in precisely the same position as Wales; and he coolly assures my countrymen that henceforth they are to be recognised simply as that portion of the people of England dwelling north of the Tweed!

The journals improved upon his Lordship's text, and added to his parallel

cases of "Ireland and Wales," the "Channel Islands," and other important places!

We prefer, after all, Lord Palmerston's open war-whoop to the Jesuitical palmistry of the *Times*.

In the "National Rifle Competition" there was a similar burking of Scotland. The chief shooters, nay, even probably the powder, balls, and rifles, were Scottish; "but," adds Mr. Burns, "mark the style of English writers and speakers, when dealing with the subject. The *Times* tells its readers *all the world over*, 'the royal rifle match sustained its interest to the close, and England has solemnly adopted the national weapon. . . . If we may judge from what we saw at Wimbledon, every Swiss valley will soon be protected by English rifles, and this is something in the interest of peace and order in Europe. . . . We intend to make the position of Mr. Ross, the *Champion Rifleman of England*, the envy of every youngster when his father teaches him first to shoot.'"

Mr. Ross is a Scotchman, and it requires no Solomon to see the drift of this audacious piece of bribery.

Among other qualities possessed by Scotsmen, is that of love of adventure, which renders them the pioneers of colonisation and civilisation, in new or barbarous regions. Out of this peculiarity, it arose that a great territory on the North American Continent had come to assume the name of New Caledonia. The discovery that this was a golden region, which might speedily become an important settlement, and ultimately a great empire, rendered it desirable to define its connection with the mother country. Under the auspices of the then Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, a Bill passed the House of Commons, conferring upon this territory a colonial constitution and executive government, under the name it had received from the original settlers. But, when that Bill reached the House of Lords, it was deliberately altered, by striking out the name suggestive of Scottish associations, and substituting therefor the name British Columbia. So amended, the Bill was returned to the House of Commons, and the amendment adopted.

If this systematic ignoring of all things Scottish be continued, Scotchmen will become like Pelasgians, a mere name; and in a comparatively few years we shall have Lord Macaulay's New Zealander sitting on the ruins of Glasgow bridge, and pondering over the use of some rusty buckle or mouldering mull which once adorned the hoof or titillated the nose of some lusty North Briton. Thus let us answer the encroaching Saxon:

"We are, as our fathers were, Scottishmen. We desire to continue so, and we refuse to surrender our individuality, and become Englishmen, no matter what alleged benefits may attach to the change, and no matter what sacrifices such a refusal may entail. We are not careful to answer your arguments; we spurn your pretended benefits; we believe these to be mere delusions; we refuse to be seduced by your blandishments—and we defy your power!"

Mr. Burns then gives a glowing *résumé* of Scotch history, from the earliest period down to the present; and reminds Palmerston and his peers in treason, that his ancestors fought "such great battles as Dunbar, Stirling Bridge, Falkirk, Roslin, and Bannockburn;" and that he has long detected "England sedulously and systematically appropriating to herself the worthy deeds done by Scotsmen."

It is only as yesterday since certain English journals pronounced Scottish nationality to be an "anachronism;" allusions to Scottish history "stuff fit only for schoolboys;" and insultingly classed Scotland herself with "the Channel Islands." It is less than yesterday since we were, by the same authorities, taunted with the assumed fact that "Scotchmen at home are not mentally developed;" and with "agitating for a separate nationality that has *de facto* ceased to exist;" since we were asked "what appreciable influence Edinburgh now exercises on public opinion"—and assured that "the more Scotland has striven to be a nation, the more she has sunk to be a province."

Our space, all too narrow for its mighty theme, has been nearly exhausted; yet, before we close, we must recommend to the special attention of our readers the glaring case of injustice towards Scotland exposed by Mr. Burns in pp. 33, 34, &c., &c. of his pamphlet.

A Captain Crichton and his crew nobly rescued, some half-dozen years ago, an American war steamer having on board 600 souls:

For a time, every newspaper in America and Britain rang with the details of this gallant action; and we read how the stranger ship was found to "carry the English flag"—how characteristic the whole transaction was of "English sailors"—and how "every heart in England must beat at the bare recital." The impulsive, generous citizens of New York came forward to testify their sense of the conduct of the saviours, by presenting the freedom of their city to the captain, and by a public ovation at the theatre. We then read in the *New York Tribune* how Alderman Blunt concluded an eloquent speech by saying, "The contemplation of your humanity will be a precious inheritance to your consanguinity; the mariners of every ocean will strive to imitate your example; and your name will be revered by coming generations." How General Scott said, "Sir, I am glad to take so noble a man as you by the hand, and to thank you for the kindness extended to the troops under my command," and how "one fine-looking old gentleman said, 'I would rather take you by the hand than the proudest monarch who ever sat upon a throne.'" The account then adds: "The resolutions passed by the Boards and Common Council, neatly engrossed, were presented to Captain Crichton, the American, and English flags appearing at the top;" while, in like manner, at the theatre, "the box occupied by Captain Crichton was draped by the American and English flags!"

And now for the point. "What was this strange vessel," asks Mr. Burns, "and who was Captain Crichton?" Let our readers mark well the reply: "I answer, that the vessel was the *Three Bells*, and Captain Crichton was a native of Irvine, in the county of Ayr." Remarks upon this were superfluous. Two other similar cases, nearly as atrocious, are also given in these pages, and commented on in "words that burn."

Subjoined is a specimen of Gallic perfidy, which was never, we are of opinion, outdone by that "Punica fides" which Livy anathematised of old. M. E. About writes in his brochure on the Paris exhibition:—"Lawrence's native country has sent us some fine portraits, amongst which we remark three of very different character. The finest, if I

am not mistaken, is the full-length of the 'Provost of Peterhead, by Sir J. Watson Gordon. Setting aside a little uniformity in the plans, and monotony in the *modele*, this picture is really a masterpiece. The face is real, living, thoroughly English; and it is not every Englishman, it is the Provost of Peterhead!"

What says Mr. Burns to this? "M. About must have written in perfect knowledge of who Sir J. W. Gordon really was, and the geographical position of Peterhead." Can it be doubted, we add, into whose pockets some of the secret-service money goes? As Mr. Burns remarks, with Burleigh-like nod, this case is "not less significant" than the preceding. Time and space would fail us were we to recapitulate at length the discoveries which this patriot Scotchman has made. Every condition agreed upon at the Union has been violated perfidiously; and Mr. Burns concludes his indignant summary of fraud and insult with the remark that it was then agreed, "there was to be no English navy or English army, in which Scotchmen should be made to appear (as they often do now) as mercenary soldiers and sailors under their former rivals; but both were to stand upon common ground, not inconsistent with, or antagonistic to, their former history and traditions." The italics are not ours.

In conclusion, we would that Lord Macaulay were yet alive, if only to read the remonstrance which Mr. Burns has addressed to him for the undoubtedly sinister motive he must have had in intitling his *magnam opus* "The History of England," instead of, we suppose, "The History of the British Isles."

It is just possible (such, alas! is poor human nature) that some commonplace Englishman, or even Scotchman, may say, "What a dreadful pother to make about five little letters! Why not let the man have his 'Great Britain' instead of 'England,' and end his absurd prosing? But what does he mean by bringing it as a charge in his nonsense (p. 8), against the *Saturday Review*, that it speaks of the inhabitants of Scotland as 'Scotch.' Why, sir, what are we to call these Northern gentlemen, if not 'Scotch' or 'English?'" We think, further, we hear this commonplace and vulgar person (who is probably, also, a little bilious) go on to exclaim, "Sir, Dr. Johnson once termed patriotism 'the last refuge of a scoundrel;' but, by Jove, if he were alive now, he would say that it was the refuge, first or last, for donkeys on two legs. Why can't they read Trench 'On the Study of Words,' or some other elementary book on language, before they make all this ado about nothing?"

Without by any means pledging ourselves to the opinion of this irascible gentleman, we would humbly re-echo his query as to the word "Scotch." At the same time we assure our Scottish readers that, if there be one individual among them who feels himself affronted by being occasionally classed as an Englishman, we will (as far as our memory serves us) religiously abstain from thus classing him for the future.

The Wit and Wisdom of the Rev. Sydney Smith: a Selection of the most Memorable Passages in his Writings and Conversation. London: Longmans, pp. 355.

CONSIDERING that every line in this volume has appeared in print before, either in the collected edition of Sydney Smith's works or in Lady Holland's "Memoir," we were somewhat at a loss to account for its appearance, until the preface (which we usually read last of all) explained that in consequence of the appearance in the United States of a similar collection, edited by a Mr. Duyckink, "the proprietors of the copyright in this country were desirous that the same facility for procuring the 'Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith' in a compendious form should be offered to the British public." Of course it would be impossible to fill a goodly octavo volume with the writings of this great wit and not give a vast amount of most pleasant and instructive reading; but we question very much whether the reproduction of these isolated passages, many of which contain expressions of opinion, is likely to increase the fame of Sydney Smith. It should be observed that, for the most part, these passages are culled from reviews, pamphlets, and speeches about the passing events of the day. These were not intended to be preserved in their entirety; and certainly, could their author now exercise a veto, he would not approve of his opinions (many of which were of necessity very hastily and crudely formed) being quoted apart from the circumstances which gave them birth. Take, for example, the following opinion about the Americans, against whom Sydney Smith was invariably bitter:

In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book? or goes to an American play? or looks at an American picture or statue? What does the world yet owe to American physicians or surgeons? What new substances have their chemists discovered? or what old ones have they analysed? What new constellations have been discovered by the telescopes of Americans? What have they done in the mathematics? Who drinks out of American glasses? or eats from American plates? or wears American coats or gowns? or sleeps in American blankets? Finally, under which of the old tyrannical governments of Europe is every sixth man a slave, whom his fellow-creatures may buy and sell and torture?

This passage, whatever may have been its truthfulness in 1820, reads somewhat oddly in 1860. To the question "Who reads an American book?" our cousins can now render many a triumphant answer; and although Mr. Smith, in a subsequent extract, refers to "some pieces of pleasantries by Mr. Irving," we think that, had he been alive now, he would have been forced to confess that the author of "The Sketch-Book" and "The History of New York" has achieved a popularity at least equal to that of the jocular Canon of St. Paul's, who

names him in this cavalier style. One great defect in Mr. Smith's style is the one-sided manner in which he treats everything. His wit, keen and bright as it is, is ever on the side of the mob, and he seldom resists the temptation of favouring a popular prejudice. That he should be very sore at the Philadelphian repudiation was natural; but, whilst we fully admit the admirable humour and happy quaintness of the phrases, the following denunciation of every inhabitant of the offending state is exceedingly unjust when we come to read it in cold blood.

I never meet a Pennsylvanian at a London dinner without feeling a disposition to seize and divide him;—to allot his beaver to one sufferer and his coat to another—to appropriate his pocket-handkerchief to the orphan, and to comfort the widow with his silver watch, Broadway rings, and the London Guide, while he always carries in his pockets. How such a man can set himself down at an English table without feeling that he owes two or three pounds to every man in company I am at a loss to conceive: he has no more right to eat with honest men than a leper has to eat with clean men. If he have a particle of honour in his composition he should shut himself up, and say, "I cannot mingle with you, I belong to a degraded people—I must hide myself—I am a plunderer from Pennsylvania."

Figure to yourself a Pennsylvanian receiving foreigners in his own country, walking over the public works with them, and showing them Larcenous Lake, Swindling Swamp, Crafty Canal, and Rogues' Railway, and other dishonest works. "This swamp we gained (says the patriotic borrower) by the repudiated loan of 1828. Our canal robbery was in 1830; we pocketed your good people's money for the railroad only last year." All this may seem very smart to the Americans; but if I had the misfortune to be born among such a people, the land of my fathers should not retain me a single moment after the act of repudiation. I would appeal from my fathers to my forefathers. I would fly to Newgate for greater purity of thought, and seek in the prisons of England for better rules of life.

His attacks upon the Scotch again, however funny, must have been cruelly offensive to the objects of his satire:

Their temper stands anything but an attack on their climate. They would have you even believe that they can ripen fruit; and, to be candid, I must own in remarkably warm summers I have tasted peaches that made most excellent pickles; and it is upon record that at the siege of Perth, on one occasion, the ammunition failing, their nectarines made admirable cannon balls. Even the enlightened mind of Jeffrey cannot shake off the illusion that myrtles flourished at Craig Crook. In vain I have represented to him that they are of the genus *Carduus*, and pointed out their prickly peculiarities. In vain I have reminded him that I have seen hackney coaches drawn by four horses in the winter, on account of the snow; that I had rescued a man blown flat against my door by the violence of the winds, and black in the face; that even the experienced Scotch fowls did not venture to cross the streets, but sidled along, tails aloft, without venturing to encounter the gale. Jeffrey sticks to his myrtle illusions, and treats my attacks with as much contempt as if I had been a wild visionary, who had never breathed his caller air, nor lived and suffered under the rigour of his climate, nor spent five years in discussing metaphysics and medicine in that garret of the earth—that knuckle-end of England—that land of Calvin, outcakes, and sulphur.

In attacking anything, Sydney Smith did not know the meaning of moderation. Thus the obvious evil in the working of the Game Laws draws from him a wholesale denunciation of the whole practice of sporting:

A colonel of the Guards, the second son just entered at Oxford, three diners out from Piccadilly—Major Rock, Lord John, Lord Charles, the colonel of the regiment quartered at the neighbouring town, two Irish peers, and a German baron;—all of this honourable company proceed with fustian jackets, dog-whistles, and chemical inventions, to a solemn destruction of pheasants: how is the country benefited by their presence? or how would earth, air, or sea be injured by their annihilation? . . . We cannot at all comprehend the policy of alluring the better classes of society into the country, by the temptation of petty tyranny and injustice, or of monopoly in sports. How absurd it would be to offer to the higher orders the exclusive use of peaches, nectarines, and apricots, as the premium of rustication—to put vast quantities of men into prison as apricot eaters, apricot buyers, and apricot sellers—to appoint a regular day for beginning to eat, and another for leaving off—to have a lord of the manor for green gages—and to rage with a penalty of five pounds against the unqualified eater of the gage! And yet the privilege of shooting a set of wild poultry is stated to be the bonus for the residence of country gentlemen. . . . If gentlemen cannot breathe fresh air without injustice, let them putrefy in Cranborne Alley. Make just laws, and let squires live and die where they please.

Take then his picture of the evils to be expected from the vote by ballot:

The noise and jollity of a ballot mob must be such as the very devils would look on with delight. A set of deceitful wretches wearing the wrong colours, abusing their friends, pelting the man for whom they voted, drinking their enemies' punch, knocking down persons with whom they entirely agreed, and roaring out eternal duration to principles they abhorred. A scene of wholesale bacchanalian fraud, a *posse comitatus* of liars, which would disgust any man with a free government, and make him sigh for the monarchy of Constantinople.

Yet, even while we condemn the spirit, it is impossible to withhold our admiration at the brilliant humour that sparkles throughout. The Volunteers may probably dissent from the estimate of the value of an impromptu defence against invasion as given in the "Plymley Letters;" but it is impossible to regard the humorous manner of putting it without some amusement:

As for the spirit of peasantry in making a gallant defence behind hedges, and through plate-racks and hen-coops, highly as I think of their bravery, I do not know any nation in Europe so likely to be struck with the panic as the English; and this from their total unacquaintance with the science of war. Old wheat and beans blazing for twenty miles round; cart mares shot; sows of Lord Somerville's breed running wild over the country; the minister of the parish wounded sorely in his hinder parts; Mrs. Plymley in fits—all these scenes of war an Austrian or a Russian has seen three or four times over; but it is now three centuries since an English pig has fallen in a fair battle upon English ground, or a farmhouse been rifled, or a clergyman's wife been subjected to any other proposals of love than the connubial endearments of her sleek and orthodox mate.

The famous comparison between the House of Lords and Mrs. Partington, in his speech at Taunton (1832), is of this kind, and is quite good enough to bear being quoted once more :

I do not mean to be disrespectful, but the attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm of Sidmouth, and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the winter of 1824, there set in a great flood upon that town—the tide rose to an incredible height—the waves rushed in upon the houses, and everything was threatened with destruction! In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and pottens, trundling her mop, squeezing out the sea water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was roused. Mrs. Partington's spirit was up; but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop, or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest. Gentlemen, be at your ease—be quiet and steady. You will beat Mrs. Partington.

We have more than once pointed out the tendency which periodical literature has to engender a habit of rapid composition, and consequently to foster the growth of all kinds of vices in style. One of Sydney Smith's most notable vices is his proneness to alliteration. Even in the composition of a prayer he must needs attempt to tickle the ear with these (to us) most offensive repetitions. "May he," prayed he for the newly-born Duke of Cornwall, "grow in favour with God, by holding the Faith in Christ fervently and feelingly, without feebleness, without fanaticism, without folly."

It is creditable to him that, witty as he was, and keenly as he enjoyed the exercise of his power in that respect, Sydney Smith was by no means disposed to overrate the quality of wit, or even to class it among the nobler attributes of the mind. It might, he thought, even be cultivated :

It is imagined that wit is a sort of inexplicable visitation, that it comes and goes with the rapidity of lightning, and that it is quite as unattainable as beauty or just proportion. I am so much of a contrary way of thinking, that I am convinced a man might sit down as systematically, and as successfully, to the study of wit, as he might to the study of mathematics: and I would answer for it, that, by giving up only six hours a day to being witty he should come on prodigiously before midsummer, so that his friends should hardly know him again.

Puns he despised as heartily as Dr. Johnson did :

I have very little to say about puns; they are in very bad repute, and so they ought to be. The wit of language is so miserably inferior to the wit of ideas, that it is very deservedly driven out of good company. Sometimes, indeed, a pun makes its appearance which seems for a moment to redeem its species; but we must not be deceived by them: it is a radically bad race of wit.

And charades were equally detested :

I shall say nothing of charades, and such sort of unpardonable trumpery: if charades are made at all, they should be made without benefit of clergy, the offender should instantly be hurried off to execution, and be cut off in the middle of his dullness, without being allowed to explain to the executioner why his first is like his second, or what is the resemblance between his fourth and his ninth.

And of both wit and humour he wrote :

I wish, after all I have said about wit and humour, I could satisfy myself of their good effects upon the character and disposition; but I am convinced the probable tendency of both is to corrupt the understanding and the heart.

In spite of all that we have objected to it, it is impossible to avoid liking a book the perusal of which cannot but give very great pleasure and amusement. We must confess that, whilst we wished it had never been brought together, we closed it with regret; and whilst we are sorry for more reasons than one that it has made its appearance, we confidently predict for it an immense popularity.

Prize Essay, on the Immense Importance of a Close Alliance between England and France. By the Rev. W. NASSAU MOLESWORTH, M.A. (Manchester: A. Ireland and Co. pp. 58.)—The occasion of this essay was a prize of fifty guineas, offered by the Rev. Dr. Emerton, of Hanwell College, for the best essay "On the immense importance of a close union of England and France." From among the many compositions sent in competition for this prize, the adjudicators (no less persons than Lords Brougham, Clarendon, and Shaftesbury) selected this essay, which proved to be by the Rev. Mr. Molesworth, perpetual curate of St. Clement's, Rochdale. In the absence of the other essays selected as pre-eminent, we are unable to say more than that all the three adjudicators appear to have been of one mind in the matter, and to have selected this as undoubtedly the best. Still we must say that (low as our opinion is of the value of such competitions) we should have expected something better on the subject than this Prize Essay—something, at least, which would testify a fuller and clearer knowledge of the true state of European politics. Of course, as to the advantages of keeping on friendly terms with France there can only be one opinion; but we do not see how such terms can ever be fairly established so long as the belief prevails (which is not discouraged by Mr. Molesworth), that a French invasion is to be seriously apprehended. If such an invasion be possible, it must be because a large and powerful party in France desires it. If it be possible, we are bound to be in readiness to resist it. To be in such a state of preparation renders it necessary for us to place ourselves in direct antagonism to France; for when it is assumed that all the French defences and preparations are necessarily directed against ourselves, we are logically compelled to set our own preparations against theirs. If they, for instance, build Cherbourg, we must spend nine millions in fortifications; if they add to their armies, we must summon the aid of volunteers; if they launch *La Gloire*, we must reply with *The Warrior*. Mr. Molesworth contends that France is the only country "from which

we need seriously apprehend an invasion." We have nothing of the sort to dread, he adds, from Germany, Italy, Spain, Turkey, or any of the Northern States of Europe, nor from the United States of America. "The same," he continues, "may be said of Russia, especially now that the number of ships to be maintained in the Black Sea has been limited by the treaty which terminated the Crimean war?" This last passage proves, in our opinion, an ignorance of the real state of the case, which ought in itself to have disqualified Mr. Molesworth from the prize; for he is evidently unaware of the fact that the restoration of Sevastopol is now nearly completed, that most of the sunken ships have been raised again in an almost unimpaired condition, and that the Russian naval power in the Black Sea is now nearly as possible as it was when the allied fleets passed the Bosphorus in 1853—all treaties to the contrary notwithstanding. One question, however, we wish to ask is, What is the practical utility of these competitions for prize essays for the discussion of public questions? Does Dr. Emerton think it likely that the chance of getting his fifty guineas will evoke writers of a superior stamp to those who usually discuss matters of public import? Or does he fondly imagine that his prize essay will get a larger or more influential audience than those publications which undertake the discussion of such topics? If so, we think he is mistaken on both points. Surely, if the debates in the Legislature, the discussions at public meetings, the books and pamphlets of all the practical statesmen of the day, the articles in the quarterly and all other reviews, journals, and periodicals, are unable to convince the two countries of the benefits of a perfect Anglo-French alliance, it is scarcely reserved for Dr. Emerton's prize essay and its writer to do so. So, however, it appears to us.

The Volunteer's Manual of Health. With Practical Instructions for Promoting the Physical Development of the Human Body. By H. SMITH, M.D. (Ward and Lock. pp. 96.)—Some short time back an ingenious contemporary discovered a quaint defence for prize-fighting in the fact that the successful practice of the art necessitated a strict observance of the three great hygienic laws of temperance, sobriety, and chastity. In addition to this may be added the virtue of keeping the body in the most perfect state of muscular efficiency possible, and these advantages, with more dignified results, are certainly enjoyed by the zealous and earnest volunteer. The manual before us is a very timely publication, and deserves the attention of the volunteers. It sets forth in a clear and irrefutable manner the advantages of gymnastic training to the soldier; the laws upon which such training should be based; and the manner in which they may be carried out simply but effectually. Here the soldier or the volunteer may learn how best to fit his body for the duties it will have to undergo here he will learn the blessings that flow from temperate habits, regular exercise, and, above all, cleanliness. One deficiency we notice, which, now that the knowledge of the subject has become so widely spread, is scarcely to be excused; we refer to the absence of all mention of the hot-air bath. As a medium for training, the advantages of the bath can scarcely be over-estimated, and perfect cleanliness is absolutely unattainable without it. To this professional athletes are even now bearing testimony; for the pedestrians of Sheffield use the hot-air bath in preparing themselves for their contests in agility.

Specimens, with Memoirs, of the less-known British Poets. With an Introductory Essay by Rev. GEORGE GILFILLAN. Vol. II. (Edinburgh: James Nicoll. London: James Nisbet and Co. pp. 344.)—The three volumes, of which this is the second, will form a very fitting appendix to Mr. Gilfillan's edition of the British Poets. The idea of assembling the less known poets into a collection is a very good one, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Gilfillan will carry it out in a fitting manner. The present volume includes the period from Spenser to Dryden. We should scarcely have included Robert Herrick, Abraham Cowley, Andrew Marvell, or Izaak Walton among the "less-known British poets;" but the probability is that most readers will make acquaintance for the first time with the works of John Chalkhill, Dr. Henry More, and Henry Vaughan. Judging from the specimens given, the compositions of some of these are rather curious than beautiful. Mr. Gilfillan tells, indeed, of Dr. Henry More, that his peculiarity is "in that poetico-philosophic mist which, like the autumnal gossamer, hangs in light and beautiful festoons over his thoughts, and which suggest pleasing memories of Plato and the Alexandrian school;" but when we turn to the specimens and find the destruction of all things described in such words as

The burning bowels of this wasting ball
Shall gallup up great flames of rolling fire,

it seems to us very like Platonism run mad.

Lalla Rookh. By THOMAS MOORE. (Longmans. pp. 381.)—It is by no means easy, in the limited space of a short notice, to do justice to all the merits of this beautiful, this gorgeous volume. It is indeed one of the most beautiful editions de luxe we have ever seen. In the matters of paper, binding, and typography, it is simply perfect, and its pages are adorned with sixty-nine charming and artistic illustrations by Tenniel, excellently well engraved by the Brothers Dalziel; besides which, there are five ornamental pieces of Persian design, by T. Sulman, jun., engraved on wood by H. N. Woods. In drawing and conception the illustrations are thoroughly Tennylesque, but they certainly take their place among the very best things he has done. Some of them are exquisite little gems, as that which illustrates the Hindoo girl watching her lamp floating on the Ganges. The *Perf*, too, in several of the illustrations, is a sweet realisation of the poet's delicate fancy. Altogether, this edition of "Lalla Rookh" is one of the most beautiful volumes we have ever seen, and we have no doubt that the copies will be eagerly purchased by those who can afford such literary luxuries.

We have also received: A new and revised edition of *The Practical Housewife. A complete Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy and Family Medical Guide.* By the original Editor of "The Family Friend." (Houlston and Wright).—*Social Science in Tuscany.* By J. MONTGOMERY STUART. (Chapman and Hall.) A pamphlet reprinted from the *Morning Post*.

EDUCATION, MUSIC, THE DRAMA, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Public School Education: a Lecture delivered at the Athenæum, Tiverton. By the Right Hon. Sir J. S. COLERIDGE, D.C.L. London: John Murray. 1860. pp. 95.

SIR JOHN COLERIDGE has published, with additions and corrections, the lecture on "Public School Education" which he delivered at Tiverton some weeks ago. This lecture is written in such a kindly yet discriminating spirit; it touches so truly on the flaws of Eton education, and so lovingly points out its merits; and the speaker is himself such an excellent exemplar of what a public school and University education can effect in a goodly soil—that the publication of these pages may be considered a real boon to many parents.

Curiously enough, in giving the definition of a public school, Sir John adverts to that in his native town, founded by Peter Blundell. Tiverton Grammar School long held a very unenviable reputation for scholarship at Cambridge, where it had the privilege of presenting one of its pupils to almost the only close fellowship in the University, King's College being, of course, excepted—a privilege which brought with it immense tribulation, and served, as we just remarked, to bring the grammar school into bad odour with Cambridge men. This Blundell Fellowship was long held by a series of dunces who would have done no discredit to All Saints College, Oxford, in its best, or rather worst, days. We are happy, however, to be able to say that the Cambridge Commissioners have made this Tiverton honour a thing of the past, and that under the auspices of a new head master the grammar school is again likely to hold up its head among its fellows.

Eton having been Sir John Coleridge's own school, he is, of course, fully competent to speak of it. He says, however: "I well know what may be said for Winchester and Westminster, for Harrow and Rugby: the University calendars, the elections at colleges, bear testimony to their merits; their matured fruits are before the world; they may well be proud of the love and honour which they deservedly receive from their most distinguished pupils." How Harrow, Rugby, or even Winchester, may like being classed with a school in such an utter state of decadence as Westminster, we know not; as neither do we what "may be said" for this latter school by any one who is really acquainted with its present condition.

We need not follow Sir John while he traces the existence of his old school from its foundation to the present day. We will content ourselves with expressing a hope, however, that, even though the scholarship and composition of Eton be "neither as accurate nor in as good taste" as it formerly was, it would disdain the hobbling production, teeming with blunders, quoted in p. 23.

We now proceed to give a few extracts which treat of the present discipline of Eton:

Every Master, therefore, but the Head Master, is also a Tutor, and every boy must have his own Tutor. Each Master has his separate class in school, and in this there may be few or none of his own pupils—these last may be scattered among every class in the school; but over his own pupils, as their Tutor, he is bound to exercise a peculiar care in every branch of their education; every exercise the pupil does is first submitted to the Tutor for inspection and correction, and then carried into school; every lesson which he is to do in school, except the saying by heart, is first gone through before the Tutor in his pupil-room. As the boy grows up and his desire of improvement develops itself, his Tutor is the person to whom he will apply for advice as to private reading; and if he fails to apply, a careful Tutor will himself inquire into it: all this equally applies as to advice and assistance on difficulties of conduct. With the Tutor mainly the parents have their intercourse, and with him the other Masters communicate if they observe anything needing correction or alteration in the general conduct or habits of the boy. If the boy be what is called a private pupil, for which an inconsiderable additional payment is made, the Tutor reads with him something out of the usual routine of the school; and the moral relation also becomes more intimate.

Sir John Coleridge approves of this twofold system of tuition; to us it seems pregnant with mischief, and we certainly are not surprised at the remark made by the parent of a boy at Eton: "We pay a large sum for the opportunity afforded to our boys of educating themselves." But these tutors within tutors are not only expensive, they are often useless as well. A popular tutor sometimes gets such a large number of private pupils, that, drudge as he will, he cannot do them justice, and of course he fails equally towards his real *bonâ fide* pupils.

In noticing the newspaper report of Sir J. Coleridge's lecture, we expressed our surprise that he had failed to advert to the fact that the boys at Eton were far too numerous for the number of masters. In these pages, touching slightly on this topic, he says: "I am also clear that Eton has not at present sufficient accommodation for its numbers, either in school or out of school, nor are its masters sufficiently numerous. In both respects an alteration is needed without delay, or the numbers should be lessened." We may add that we believe Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester fail almost equally with Eton in this respect; and surely, considering the enormous fees paid by the parents of the boys, no excuse can be found for such shortcomings. We know, indeed, a large and popular day school in London, containing some hundred boys, where it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for one master to have a class of ninety under

his sole supervision. This school, which is of course a cheap one, will doubtless suit the views of those persons who agree with the parent mentioned by Juvenal, and hold that nothing ought to cost a father less than the education of his son. Eton, at any rate, can offer no valid excuse for such shabbinesses.

It is probably known to many of our readers that King's College, Cambridge, an appanage he it remembered of the school, furnishes invariably the entire staff of masters to Eton. Of this system of scholastic protection Sir John Coleridge says:

A late Provost, it is said, used to maintain that the Assistant-Masterships were the peculium, as he called it, of the Fellows of King's; did he consider for whose benefit the offices existed, and whose money made them profitable? It seems obviously unwise, while Rugby and Harrow and other great schools select from the whole range of both Universities, that Eton should be confined to the very small number who can be drafted from King's, or even to Etonians in general. It is true that men who have been familiar with a system as boys, may run with greater facility in the accustomed groove; they have not to learn matters of routine, and they know the traditions of the school, and so, in some sense, the machine may move more smoothly under their impulsion; but this is surely a small advantage compared with that of obtaining a wider range for selection, and the introduction from time to time of men with new experiences and fresh habits of thought. I speak in no hostile spirit towards King's men, and I entertain a very high opinion of their ability and scholarship as a class. Other schools would benefit much by an infusion from them among their assistants. I would have Eton as open to them as it is now, but I would open Eton as freely to the good men of all other Colleges and Universities; and I would entirely eradicate the notion, injurious to the school, and not honourable to them, that they have anything like a property, directly or indirectly, in it.

We may be pardoned for reminding our readers that the word "peculium" literally means the private property which slaves were allowed to acquire. The facetious Provost, of course, placed the Eton Assistant-Masters in this category: these so-called slaves having obtained due licence to plunder the parents of the boys, as plunder their parents they did whenever they were incompetent as masters; and that they were often incompetent cannot be doubted by any one who knows anything of the then state of King's College, Cambridge. We will let Sir John Coleridge describe the normal Assistant-Master at Eton as he was; perhaps, indeed, as he even now is sometimes:

The course was this: boys were nominated to College in the first instance, by the Electors, in the exercise of simple patronage; and when elected they maintained their places and order of succession through the school, without any consideration of relative, even of absolute merit, ability, or application. They succeeded to King's College in the same way; the Electors on both occasions going through the solemn farce of a free election, and having been sworn to an honest, impartial, and strict performance of their duty as electors. When the lads were thus floated to King's, they came to a College locally in the University, but scarcely of it in any true sense; it had no independent members; its undergraduates took no part in the exercises or examinations of the University—very few of its honours were open to them; they mixed very little with the members of other colleges, and in their own they only found their old and, generally speaking, unimproved schoolfellows, living under the laxest discipline. From young men sometimes only in their third year, and thus unpromisingly trained, the Head and Lower Master of Eton, with whom the selection practically rests, each for his own school, exclusively appointed their Assistants. There was no previous training in the difficult art of teaching or dealing with boys; very soon the duties of the pupil-room and the cares of a large household made any self-education in this respect impossible. In many particular wholesome changes have been made; the monopoly of King's men is broken down to some extent, and King's men themselves are very much improved; boys are admitted into college only after a strict and impartial competitive examination; and the number of candidates is so large—made so in part by this very circumstance—that none but boys of considerable ability and acquirements can hope to succeed in it. When elected they maintain their rank only by industry and good conduct; through their whole course they are again and again sifted and tried by repeated examinations, and subjected to an admirable and liberal discipline; the result of all this is shown by the honours they acquire in the school, and the almost uniform success of the Colleger candidates in the examinations for the Newcastle Scholarship.

We must remind our readers that at this very moment a discussion is going on between the authorities of King's College, Cambridge, and those of Eton, respecting the new code of statutes which the former, with the consent of the Commissioners, is ready to adopt. Eton has always been an enormous drag upon King's College, which, with its vast revenues, might rank next to Trinity save for its school-incubus. Long may the memory of the learned and pugnacious Bentley flourish, since it is to him we owe it that that most glorious of colleges, Trinity, did not become an appanage of Westminster School. Of the present state of Eton scholarship Sir John says:

Is what I may call the collateral teaching purchased with any sacrifice of the scholarship properly so called of the school? I believe not, and yet the scholarship of Eton seems to me to be below what it formerly was, and the composition neither as accurate nor in as good taste. Perhaps I speak with the usual prejudice of old age, and I should distrust my own judgment; but believe this to be the opinion, speaking generally, of old Etonians, and among them of many of those who have from time to time examined the candidates for the Newcastle Scholarship; and theirs is a fair ground for an opinion—the comparison of the best of one age with the best of another. I do not say that the best lads of the present day are inferior in a knowledge of metres, or of the minutest niceties of the languages, but that they do not so grasp the spirit of the master writers, have not such a command of their styles, do not approach, with such a master-key of familiarity in the genius and character of the languages, the difficulties of an author presented to them without note or comment, as good Eton scholars used to do; and that in composition they have less of the manliness and simplicity of the great classic models; which last inestimable qualities are sacrificed to too much of Italian conceit and false brilliancy. Scholars only

can estimate the degree of excellence which, within my recollection, was displayed by Eton boys and boys fresh from Eton.

Now, are these opinions owing to "the usual prejudice of old age," to use Sir John Coleridge's phrase? Is Eton scholarship as good, or nearly as good, as it was in the ex-judge's boyhood? We trow not; and we think that Sir John Coleridge's opinion might, but for the exceeding love which he evidently bears his old school, have been expressed in much stronger language. Sir John Coleridge then proceeds to ask two questions:

Are the mathematics, the modern languages, drawing, music, well taught? Is the teaching of them purchased by any sacrifice of the scholarship of the school? It is difficult, I suppose, for any one but an active, enlightened master in the school to answer these questions with confidence; the knowledge of one standing without is imperfect; he must judge by results, and then there is danger of being misled by particular instances; yet there are some circumstances on which, I think, an opinion may be hazarded with some confidence. All the boys are properly required to learn arithmetic, algebra, and the commencement of mathematics. But, if I am rightly informed, the scheme is so carried into practice as to invest it with the character of extra and private teaching. It is conducted in a private schoolroom, not in a public building—a slight circumstance in itself, and for the present at least excused by necessity; but it assumes more importance from what follows. The Master who is at the head of the department, and of whose teaching every one speaks well, not only appoints, but pays all his assistants; and these are not placed on an equality as to rank with the other Assistant-Masters; nor did they, till lately, wear the distinctive dress. All who know boy nature must anticipate the result. If they perceive that the teachers in one department are not placed on the same footing as those in another, they are quick to infer that the department itself is considered to be of less importance and lower rank, and the teachers are at once placed on a disadvantageous footing. Men of remarkable qualities even so may acquire the proper amount of deference and attention from the best of their pupils, but it is not conceded as a matter of course to their office, and to the importance of what they teach. Where this deference to the teacher is wanting, attention to the matter taught will commonly fail. I repeat only what I have heard more than once, when I say that Eton boys are reported as not bringing with them ordinarily to the University, or to competitive examinations for public appointments, that proof of sound elementary teaching in arithmetic and mathematics which the apparatus presented to the public would seem to promise, and which Eton, professing to teach in these departments, ought to give.

Sir John Coleridge says truly, "an occasional High Wrangler proves little; it is general results that are true tests." Sir John is an Oxford man, or otherwise we think he would not have spoken of "High Wranglers" in connection with Eton. Any Cambridge man will tell him that such a phenomenon coming from Eton is much more rare than one of Juvenal's black swans. But it will be said that Eton is, *par excellence*, a classical school, and that by that test she must be principally judged. To this we reply at once that, considering her vast numbers and immense revenues, she is greatly inferior to Harrow or even Shrewsbury in the number of good scholars which she has sent forth of late years. Time was, indeed, when Eton scholarship was supreme in England; but *nous avons changé tout cela*.

We beg to call the special attention of our readers to the following remarks of Sir J. Coleridge:

I mean the great disproportion which has existed for some years between the Oppidans and Collegers as to the Newcastle Scholarship and Medal. This institution has existed thirty-two years. In the first twelve there were ten Oppidan Scholars to two Collegers, and six Medallists to six. In the next ten years there were four Oppidan Scholars to six, and seven Medallists to five. In the last ten there were three Oppidan Scholars to nine, and three Medallists to nine. Considering the immense superiority of numbers of Oppidans to Collegers, and that the former have the advantage of being, if they please, private pupils, which is denied to the latter, this difference of numbers is remarkable; but the gradual decrease of the successful Oppidans, in later years reaching almost to their extinction, is a still more significant fact. But to this, remarkable as it is, I attach much less importance than to what follows. Beside the names of the Scholar and Medallist, the Examiners are in the habit of publishing those of the boys who have been selected for remarkably good examinations. I have not the means of giving the comparative results as to the Select with the same accuracy as in respect of the Scholars and Medallists; but I believe I am not far from correct when I say that for some years the proportion of the Select has been ten to one in favour of the Collegers, and the number of Collegers who have contended has very largely exceeded that of the Oppidans. I think this indicates more industry, quite as much as more ability, in college than out of it; and, what is worse, a positive want of industry and interest in the studies of the school among the Oppidans; that is to say, that, out of two classes, the one at least ten times the most numerous is in the least satisfactory state.

Sir John then goes on to say: "Let old Etonians rejoice at the high condition of the Collegers, to which, not only in this respect, but in all, I bear hearty testimony. Let," &c. &c.

Now we are willing to test modern Eton by her Collegers, her most successful pupils; and we unhesitatingly affirm that, if she be thus tested, she will be found woefully deficient. The choicest of these Collegers, as most of our readers are probably well aware, are sent in due time to King's College, Cambridge. Now some years ago (in 1853, we think) King's College entered into a compact with the University that her students should submit, like all the others, to the general public examinations. The authorities of King's College, though very tender for the privileges of their close foundation, submitted to this principally, we believe, because they saw the enormous injuries they were doing the unfortunate young men who, coming up to Cambridge certain to receive Fellowships whether they worked or not, very unanimously proved the truth of Dr. Watts's doggel:

That Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.

In 1853—not having the Cambridge Calendar by us, we are not quite sure of the correctness of this date—or possibly the year before, Eton men were first examined for the Classical Tripos at Cambridge. It need scarcely be said, that the rumours of King's men being about to contest struck dismay into many a candidate's heart. Classical

knowledge was supposed to be the Etonians' forte; but these Collegers have, considering their numbers, been very little more than *bruta fulmina*, utterly inferior to the chosen men from Harrow, Shrewsbury, or Rugby. We have brought a definite charge against Eton, and one which can be refuted or substantiated by a very cursory examination of the Cambridge University Calendar. The names of the successful Eton candidates are in its pages, "plain for all eyes to see;" not, indeed, written in letters of gold, but in printer's-ink. Let those who doubt the truth of our charge examine the matter for themselves.

There are now eight hundred boys at Eton, as Sir J. Coleridge says, "in large proportion sons of the noblest and wealthiest parents in the United Kingdom." There are also in this school the sons of parents who are making heavy sacrifices to give their children what they suppose the best possible education. It is to these latter we speak the more emphatically when we say that, much as we admire and reverence Sir John Coleridge, we cannot accept his dictum when he pronounces that Eton is "the most complete and accurate type of the class to which it belongs," *i. e.* of our largest public schools.

The Elements of Natural Philosophy; or, an Introduction to the Study of the Physical Sciences. By GOLDING BIRD, M.D., and CHARLES BROOKE, F.R.S. Fifth Edition, revised and enlarged. (John Churchill. pp. 699.)—The demand for a fifth edition of this excellent manual of natural philosophy has given opportunity for several improvements upon the former editions. In the department of mechanical philosophy especially important additions may be detected, and all through the book typographical and other errors have been corrected, and the facts kept up to the contemporary state of science. Since the appearance of the fourth edition one of the co-authors, Dr. Golding Bird, has died, and, as a tribute to his memory, an interesting memoir of his career has been reprinted from the *Association Medical Journal*.

What is Music? An Elementary Sketch of Musical Acoustics. By G. F. WRIGHT, M.A. (Ashdown and Parry. pp. 42.)—The object of this little elementary treatise is to explain to the pupil the groundwork of acoustical science, so that the exact distinction between a noise and a musical note may be understood. This is done very successfully, and principles are elucidated, in terms that none can mistake, which are absolutely indispensable to a scientific knowledge of music. No one, after going through this little pamphlet, need be in a moment's doubt about the meaning of such words as *musical pitch*, *scale*, *octave*, *melody*, *harmony*, or *diatonic scale*.

Telemachus. By M. DE FENELON, Archbishop of Cambray: Designed for the use of H. R. H. the Duke of Burgundy, Dauphin of France. Rendered into English blank verse, by the Rev. JOHN LOCKHART ROSS, M.A., Oriel College, Oxford; Vicar of Avebury-cum-Winterbourne Monkton, Wilts; author of "Man," "Traces of Primitive Truth," &c. &c. (James Blackwood. 1860.)—Some weeks ago we had to complain that M. Jules Janin had converted Horace's poetry into dull prose. We have now to do so, inasmuch as Mr. Ross has "done" Fenelon's "Telemachus" into mediocre poetry. Why not let well alone? might, we think, be asked in each of these cases. We do not deny that Mr. Ross's translation is generally painstaking and correct, but it is not poetry, in the proper sense of the word. We shall content ourselves with giving a specimen from one of these twenty-four books of "Epic," duly mindful of Gray's remark that "even a bad verse is as good a thing or better than the best observation that was ever made on it."

The fame of this adventure, and the change
Among the natives of these desert plains
Through Egypt was proclaimed, and to the king,
Sesostris, ere long, reached. He was informed,
That "among those captives who were lately seized,
Of Tyrian lineage, one the golden age
In these unfriendly deserts had restored.
Loving the Muses, me the king recalled;
For all that could instruct, or men improve,
This monarch gratified. On my return,
He heard my story. Metopis, he found,
Through avarice, had basely him deceived,
And to imprisonment for life condemned:
While all his wealth, unjustly gained, he seized.
"Unhappy," said Sesostris, "is the man
Raised above others! He can rarely see
With his own eyes the truth; by men corrupt
He is surrounded, who their business make
To hinder its approach. Him to deceive,
Each finds his interest; under seeming zeal,
Ambition each conceals. To love the king
All openly pretend; the wealth he gives
Alone they love, but false is this regard;
His favour to secure, all arts they use
To flatter and betray their injured prince!"

Examination Papers for the Civil Service of India. July 1860. (Edward Stanford. pp. 48.)—As an educational programme these Examination Papers will be indispensable to all tutors who undertake the preparation of pupils for the Indian Civil Service. We are happy to see that in the last July examination the examinees were dealt with fairly. Sir James Stephen's questions on English History would have taxed the learning and energies of a Hallam or a Macaulay to answer them; and that too with a good library at hand. Dr. Donaldson is allowed to be, by general consent, an admirable classical scholar; but what need is there for him to ask questions which a Porson or a Hermann could scarcely answer. These absurd questions of course serve two purposes;—they show off the learning of the examiner, and they spare him the trouble of looking over papers, as they are for the most part left unanswered. Teachers and pupils will not be disheartened when they see such papers as those set by Dr. Vaughan and Messrs. Dasset and Sanders.

ON TUESDAY the Senior Proctor at Oxford issued the list of candidates for the final examination in the Classical School. The number of names is 210.

The revised register of Congregation has been issued. The number of names is 260; in 1859 it was 262.

The election of one-half of the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford took place on Tuesday, between the hours of one and three. The following was the result of the voting: Elected as Heads of Houses—Dr. Lightfoot, Rector of Exeter; Dr. Sewell, Warden of New College; and Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's. Elected as Professors—Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel, Professor of Exegesis; Dr. Pusey, Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew; and Dr. Stanley, Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History. Elected as Members of Convocation—Rev. R. Michell, Public Orator, Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall; Rev. J. R. T. Eaton, Fellow of Merton College; and Rev. E. T. Turner, Fellow of Brasenose College.

Mr. Monier Williams, one of the candidates for the Boden Professorship of Sanskrit, has circulated a paper in which he states that, according to statute, it would be unjustifiable if the Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, in addition to his elementary course, were to lecture on the history, philosophy, and mythology of India, or on comparative philology. Mr. Williams claims in this paper to be the founder of an English school of Sanskrit, having by his "Sanskrit Grammar" "macadamised" the study of that language. He professes himself well versed in Sanskrit literature, which he divides into three periods. The first period, comprising the Vedic literature, he considers of less importance. The second, comprehending the philosophical literature, he qualifies as very mystical and abstruse. The most important would seem to be the third, which he calls the classical or modern. It comprises a code of laws, two heroic poems, the Puranas, and the plays. Mr. Williams has himself edited two Sanskrit plays. It is the literature of this third period, and not, as has hitherto been believed, the Veda, still less the Rig-Veda, which constitutes, according to Mr. Williams, the Sanskrit Scriptures. Mr. Williams adds, that the Rig-Veda is being edited by Professor Max Müller at an expenditure of time, labour, money, and erudition far greater than was ever bestowed on any edition of the Holy Bible; but that Colonel Boden never intended to "aid in the missionary work by perpetuating and diffusing the obsolescent Vedic Scriptures."

The Reader in Experimental Philosophy at Oxford (Mr. Walker) will commence a course of lectures on mechanical philosophy at the Museum, on the 29th inst. These lectures are open to those who have attended any former course in experimental philosophy. A fee of 1*l.* is required when a name is entered for the first time.

Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford (Dr. Hawkins) will commence his lectures on the 29th inst., upon the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, and upon the figurative and analogical language of Holy Scripture. These lectures are open to members of the University who have passed the examination in the School of Literæ Humaniores for the degree of B.A.

The Deputy Teacher of the Italian Language at Oxford, M. Tivoli (in the absence of Aurelio Saffi, who is now at the seat of war), in the Taylor Institution, will begin his lectures for this term on the 30th of October.

The Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford (Dr. Macbride) will commence his lectures at the Clarendon on the 31st inst., to be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday during the term.

The Professor of Poetry (Matthew Arnold, M.A., of Oriel College) will give a lecture on November 3, on translating Homer. The lecture will be given at the Taylor Institution.

The Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford (Dr. Jackson) will begin a course of lectures on the 8th of November, at Christ Church. These lectures are intended for students of divinity, who have passed their examination for the degree of B.A. in the Literæ Humaniores School.

There will be held, at Oxford, on Wednesday, the 21st of November, an election of a Lee's Reader in Anatomy. Candidates are requested to communicate with the Dean personally or by letter on or before Monday, the 12th of November. They must produce certificates from their respective colleges to show that they are "persons of unblemished character," and that "they have passed all the examinations required by the University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts."

The Jacksonian Professor at Oxford will commence a course of lectures at the room in the Botanic Garden, on mechanics and mechanism and their application to manufacturing process, the steam engine, &c. The lectures will be delivered daily.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been declared the successful examiners for open scholarships at St. Peter's College, Cambridge: 60*l.* per annum each—Richmond, 4th year; Moore, 2nd year; McKenzie, 1st year. 40*l.* per annum—Dunn, 1st year. 20*l.* per annum each—Carver, 1st year; Nixon, 1st year.—Donations from the open scholarship fund have been awarded to—Bullock and Carver, 20*l.* each; Sculthorpe and Tappenden, 10*l.* each.

At the annual examination for scholarships instituted by the English and Irish Church and University Assurance Society, Mr. E. Ledger, who is proceeding from the City of London School to Pembroke College, Cambridge, was declared entitled to the scholarship in that university, and Mr. C. P. Shrewsbury, educated at Merchant Taylors' School, to the Oxford scholarship. The scholarships are 30*l.* per annum, tenable for three years. We believe that Mr. Ledger is son to Mr. F. Ledger, the proprietor and editor of the *Era* newspaper.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge has published the following notice respecting the examination of students not members of the University: 1. The examinations will be held this year at the following places—Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Exeter, Grantham, Liverpool, London, Northampton, Norwich, Plymouth, Sheffield, and Stockton-on-Tees. 2. The local secretaries, from whom all necessary information may be obtained, are: Brighton—Mr. Barclay Phillips, 75, Lansdowne-place, Brighton; Bristol—Mr. W. W. Jose, 3, Queen-square, Bristol; Cambridge—Mr. R. Potts, Parker's-piece, Cambridge; Exeter—Rev. H. Newport, School-house, Exeter; Grantham—Mr. Henry Beaumont, Town

Clerk, Grantham; Liverpool—Mr. N. Waterhouse, 5, Rake-lane, Liverpool; London—Mr. John Simmonds, 5, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.; Northampton—Rev. Lord A. Compton, Castle Ashby, Northampton, and Rev. H. J. Barton, Wicken, Stony Stratford; Norwich—Rev. Hinds Howell, Drayton Rectory, Norwich; Plymouth—Rev. T. G. Postlethwaite, Plymouth, and Rev. J. B. Haly, 20, Oxford-place, Plymouth; Sheffield—Rev. S. Earnshaw, Sheffield; Stockton-on-Tees—Mr. C. Cooke, the Collegiate School, Stockton-on-Tees. 3. The examinations will commence in each place on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at ten o'clock, and will be continued from day to day until they are completed. 4. The students who desire to be examined, and their parents or guardians, will be required to state certain particulars in printed forms, which may be obtained from the local secretaries. 5. The forms must be filled up and sent to the local secretaries, together with the fees, not later than Monday, Oct. 31. The revised electoral roll for the year ensuing has been issued by the Vice-Chancellor; it contains 253 names.

The Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge have reported to the Senate that they have had under their consideration the question of appointing a university teacher of Hindustani, and that they have ascertained the terms of the appointment of such a teacher in the University of Oxford. According to the regulations of the Council for India, candidates selected for appointments in the Indian civil service at the general competitive examinations are required to prepare themselves within a year to pass an examination in which Indian languages hold a very important place: their standing in the service is regulated by this second examination. Among the candidates selected for the Indian civil service in August last, there were nineteen students of this university, many of whom are resident undergraduates. The council are of opinion that it would be desirable to secure for such persons the opportunity of obtaining efficient instruction in Hindustani, and accordingly beg leave to submit to the Senate the following recommendations: 1. That a resident university teacher of Hindustani be appointed for a period of three years, at a salary of 150*l.* per annum, to be paid out of the university chest. 2. That it be his duty to teach during two-thirds at least of every term, and during three hours in each day, if required to do so by the Vice-Chancellor. 3. That the fee to be paid by each pupil attending three times a week be 3*l.*, and by each pupil attending six times a week, 5*l.* a term. 4. That if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Vice-Chancellor and the six persons elected and acting in accordance with section 4, chapter 7, of the statutes of the university, that the teacher has been wilfully neglectful of his duties, or guilty of gross or habitual immorality, it shall be competent to the Vice-Chancellor and the said six persons to admonish the teacher, or to deprive him of his office, as the case may seem to them to require; and if the sentence of deprivation be thus passed upon him, the teachership shall thereupon become *ipso facto* void. 5. That the appointment of the teacher shall be made by those persons whose names are on the electoral roll of the university.—(Signed) L. Neville, V. C., W. Whewell, H. Philpott, W. H. Bateson, William Selwyn, F. France, J. C. Adams, G. E. Paget, W. G. Clark, Henry Latham, John Fuller, W. M. Campion. A grace to confirm the above report was offered to the Senate at the Congregation on Thursday.

The Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge (Dr. Heurtley) will begin his lectures on the Creed on Oct. 30.

The election of a Hulsean Professor of Divinity, under the new statute, will take place at Cambridge on Tuesday, the 30th inst. It is generally understood in the University that the choice of the electors will fall upon the Rev. Charles J. Ellicott, M.A., of St. John's College. Mr. Ellicott was Bell's University Scholar in 1838; First Members' Prizeman and Hulsean Prizeman in 1843; Senior Optime, second class in the classical tripos, and B.A., 1841. He was ordained by the Bishop of Ely in 1846, being then a Fellow of St. John's. He is at present Professor of Divinity in King's College, London, having succeeded Dr. Trench upon his appointment to the Deanery of Westminster. Mr. Ellicott is the author of "A Treatise on Analytical Statics;" "Obligations of the Sabbath" (Hulsean prize essay); "Critical and Grammatical Commentaries on the Galatians, Ephesians, and the Pastoral Epistles." The electors are the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, Master of Magdalene College (Vice-Chancellor); Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity; Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's; Dr. Jeremie, Canon Selwyn, and Mr. Harold Browne, the three Professors of Divinity.

There will be an election to four scholarships at Exeter College in Michaelmas Term, two of the value of 70*l.* and two of the value of 50*l.* per annum, tenable for five years. Candidates must be members of the Church of England, and under twenty years of age, and if born in the diocese of Exeter, or educated in a school in that diocese for the last three years, will have a prior claim to the two scholarships of 50*l.* per annum, provided that, in the judgment of the electors, they are qualified to be scholars of the college. There will also be an election to a Gifford and a Richards Exhibition. Candidates for the exhibitions must be in need of assistance at the university, and for the Gifford must have been either born or educated in the diocese of Exeter. Candidates are desired to call on the Rector on Monday the 29th of October.

At the meeting of the council of the College of Preceptors, on Saturday, the 20th inst., the following gentlemen were elected members of the College:—Mr. W. S. Binns, Ranelagh-grove, Pimlico; Mr. A. A. Bonafacio, Chelsea Commercial School, Chelsea; Mr. G. F. Browning, Weston, near Bath; Mr. J. H. Day, Bath House, Margate; Rev. H. Fowler, M.A., head master, Cathedral School, Gloucester; Mr. J. H. Gates, Thetford; Rev. W. H. Griffith, B.A., principal, Proprietary School, Taunton; Mr. S. Griffith, Redlands, Bristol; Mr. T. Hales, King Edward's School, Southwark; Mr. R. Heath, B.A., Totteridge-park; Mr. W. Lloyd, St. Bartholomew's School, Bethnal-green; Mr. W. Mitchell, Glossop; Mr. D. Munro, Totteridge-park; Mr. R. Wilkinson, Totteridge-park.

A public meeting was held at Guildhall, Exeter, on Wednesday week, for the purpose of distributing the certificates awarded by the University of Oxford to the successful candidates at the last examination, and also the prizes adjudged by the local committee. Lord Devon presided, and the meeting was addressed on the subject of the examinations by Sir John

Coleridge, who animadverted strongly upon the regulation which rendered the religious examination voluntary. "What" (said he) "will be the natural effect of making examinations in any particular subject voluntary, as compared with other subjects, in which the examination is not voluntary, but which must be studied with a view of honours? It cannot be doubted that, ordinarily speaking, men are so constituted that both with regard to the teacher and the public that which is voluntary will find less chance of being well taught, or assiduously studied, than those subjects which are compulsory. A master has a certain number of boys which he is desirous of preparing for examination. I will suppose Latin, Greek, mathematics, and English, if you please, to be the subjects, and these must be studied in order to attain honours. But there is a fifth subject remaining—religious instruction—which may be passed entirely by, and the result will be that he will attain the same position whether he is examined in it or not. Is it not, then, obvious that there is danger on both sides? The master, if pressed for time, will omit that which is not compulsory, and the boy, if pressed for time, will omit the study of it. When you find it to be the fact generally throughout England that the examination in religious knowledge has fallen to an extremely low degree—so much so that whereas in Exeter, with 38 candidates, it produced 20 young men who passed their religious examination; Bath, with 27 candidates, only had 9 who passed; London, with 88 young men for examination, only had 28 who passed in the religious examination out of that number—is it not quite obvious that we are going on into such a state of things that, unless some remedy is found, the religious examination is likely to go to the ground altogether.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Monday evening was signalised by "Lucrezia Borgia," in which—doubtless the best opera by Donizetti—Mlle. Tietjens, Sig. Guiglini, and M. Gassier sustained the most trying and important parts. The filicide mother was tremendously acted, and the music of the part as transcendently sung. From *Lucrezia's* first air, "Com' e bello," to the death strain, "Gia desso il figlio mio," there was scarcely a point to which the slightest objection could be taken, either on the score of force or feeling, or of truthfulness to the very untruthful picture of the heroine given by the librettist, who, it must be admitted, has worked up the horrors of the story with a startling pencil. In the supper scene, where the five libertines intoxicate themselves with the "wine of the Borgias," that is to say, with draughts from poisoned chalices, a feeling is apt to steal over very sensitive beings, as if they had partaken of the venom with which *Lucrezia* was wont to give her victims a foretaste of Tartarus. The grand trio in the first act, sung by the three principals aforementioned, was repeated. Mme. Tietjens, who evidently abhors an anticlimax, was greatest where greatness was most needed. Throughout the banquet scene, when she has unwittingly caused *Gennaro* to be a second time poisoned, and he refuses again to apply her antidote, her acting attained the highest elevation possible, and her voice, which invariably yields to her emotion, was alike thrilling in the hoarsest words of entreaty and in the dying shriek with which, when falling upon the corpse of her son, she utters

Sul mio capo il cielo avventa
Il suo strale punitor!

Guiglini added to his former triumphs in the song that tells the story of his birth, "Di pescatore ignobile," and "L'amo-si, l'amo" (scene iii. in the prologue). Rarely, if ever, was *Gennaro* better represented than in the closing of the fourth scene. In short, the performance of the character throughout was of the most finished and masterly degree. The efforts of M. Gassier as *Duke Alfonso* were productive of truly successful results. *Orsini* is not a part suitable either for the voice or figure of Mme. Lemaire, and she made but a very slender impression upon the audience, which was less numerous than any that we ever remember to have witnessed at Her Majesty's Theatre. "Robin Hood," played three nights a week, has filled to overflowing.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—"The sole lessees" have of late adopted a fresh plan of procedure, one more in accordance with the real wants of the generality of opera-supporters, and embracing withal broader notions of what is necessary to give character and permanence to their undertaking. That everlasting round of the same opera, unvaried by change of faces, has turned out to be a hollow policy, and has told its own—not very flattering—tale. In deference to public suggestion, the operas of the past week have been "Il Trovatore," "The Crown Diamonds," "Dinorah," and "Lurline." Verdi's favourite work needs allusion only from the circumstance of its having been the vehicle for introducing two fresh lyric artistes, as well as for subjecting a recent *débutante* to a much more severe ordeal than that by which she had hitherto been tried. *Leonora* was impersonated on the 19th by Mme. Palmieri, a young soprano evidently not unused to public appearances. Her voice is of a tolerably extensive register, but uneven in quality. Some portions appear to be worn by a too liberal application of its powers to the destructive music of Young Italy. As an actress, Mme. Palmieri displays many points of excellence; but the most material drawback to complete success is referable to occasional exaggerations of style which tend to jeopardise a correctness of intonation. Viewed in a broad light, we incline to the opinion that in Mme. Palmieri will be found a "material guarantee" for effectiveness in any part that may henceforth be assigned to her. Mr. Albert Lawrence, who came out as the *Count*, has a magnificent voice

and plenty of confidence, neither of which has as yet been properly directed. When chastened to the business of the stage, there can be little doubt that Mr. Lawrence will prove something more than a mere acquisition; at present his singing is too boisterous to be pleasing, and his style of acting too sprawly to be passed without comment. It is true that "Il balen" evoked applause sufficiently long, strong, and general to warrant a repetition. But this incident is by no means a sure test of extraordinary acquirement. Miss Leffler, we regret to say, undertook a character to which at present she is by no means equal. To propitiate the "Gentle Troubadour," or warble a warning ditty to "Maidens in spring time," is not a very onerous task; but to sing effectively the highly dramatic music written for *Azucena*, and to delineate the various passions that have their seat in the breast of the vindictive gipsy, are very different affairs. Failure, therefore, is not to be wondered at. Mr. Haigh created a sensation by his admirable portraiture of *Maurico*. The duet between him and *Azucena* was capitally sung. In two instances Mr. Haigh received the honour of a recall.

On Tuesday evening the "Crown Diamonds" was brought out, with Miss Pyne as *Catarina*, Miss Thirlwall as *Diana*, Mr. Corri as *Rebollo*, the chief coiner, and Mr. Harrison as *Don Henrique*. *Catarina* is certainly one of the very best parts in Miss Pyne's repertoire, whether as regards the power of delineating its dramatic attributes, or of giving effect to the sparkling music allotted to it. The pieces belonging to Auber's delicious opera in which the prima donna has the widest scope for vocal display are the duet with *Diana* and the varied air sung to the bewildered *Don Henrique* in the *salons* of the Minister of the Interior; but every other part, no matter how seemingly trivial, always receives a due share of purpose and finish. Miss Thirlwall fairly divided the honours of an encore with Miss Pyne in the duet. Both the singing and acting of this talented young lady evinced a very great advance upon that of last season. Mr. Harrison, it is scarcely necessary to say, contributed very largely towards the success of the opera. Every minor part was, upon the whole, admirably sustained; the chorus-singing faultless; and, but for the omissions which impair, and interpolations which besmirch, Auber's glowing picture, we can imagine that the venerable French composer would have applauded the exhibition of it with as much fervour as the good-natured audience did. Long ago we indulged in the hope of seeing the muleteer's trashy song kicked out of the "Crown Diamonds," Brinley Richards's air sent flying, and the variations of Rode be heard no more in conjunction with this model opera. But we are still doomed to disappointment and infliction. We read in "Macbeth" of certain unlovable beings who "will rejoice when good men bleed"—yes, rejoice!

CRYSTAL PALACE.—In the present age of musical exaction, it requires considerable forethought and judgment to meet effectually the daily wants of that large and important family, the public. The viands at Sydenham vary with the phases of the moon, and hence the programme of one week bears at times little or no resemblance to that which goes before or follows it. On Saturday, the 20th, a concert of glees, madrigals, and solos was given, chiefly by members of the Vocal Association, under their renowned chief, Mr. Benedict. To enumerate all the pieces submitted is beside our purpose. Among the fresher items were a part-song from the new opera, "Robin Hood," "Now the sun has mounted high" (scene 2, act 3), and the romance in the opening act of "Lurline," "Flow on, flow on." The latter was assigned to Miss Saunders, a very efficient member of the Association. Weber's charming song, "Long I've watched beneath the willow" (Miss Chipperfield), had the novelty of a youthful flautist, Master Churchill Aldridge, to bear the lady company. M. Papé was marked eight, for a clarinet fantasia, and Miss Eleanor Ward a little lower down the programme for a fantasia (pianoforte) on airs from "Martha." Mr. Benedict, as usual, was found when needed in the chair of the accompanist.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—A performance of "Elijah," under Dr. Wyld, was given on Wednesday evening to a very attentive auditory. The principals were Mesdames Lemmens Sherrington, Dolby, Miss Stabbach, Mr. George Perren, Mr. Stroud, and Mr. Wallworth.

EXETER HALL.—PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—"Messiah" was repeated on Wednesday. The cast was pretty much the same as that of the week previous, but the Hall was much fuller. Dr. Pech conducted.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE "GOSSIP" in the *Illustrated News of the World* says: "A rumour that the duties of the theatrical critic of the *Times* are about to pass from the gentleman who has for many years discharged them, and are to be undertaken in future by Mr. Tom Taylor, has been current for some little time, and last week was adverted to by an unusually well-informed contemporary. I believe I am right in asserting that there is not the smallest ground for such a report. Not only will it be very difficult to find throughout the world of journalism another gentleman possessing such stores of theatrical lore, or such a felicitous mode of conveying his *dicta*, as the present critic, but the acceptance of the post by Mr. Tom Taylor would involve an amount of labour which even that Briareus-handed gentleman could not give. With a piece in preparation at Drury Lane, another at the Lyceum, and a third at the St. James's—to say nothing of editorial duties and other journalistic work—Mr. Taylor doubtless finds he has sufficient to occupy his time without that constant attendance at places of public amusement, and hard work at late hours of the night, which fall to the lot of the theatrical critic."

Madame Clara Novello will most positively and assuredly take her farewell of the public on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, at St. James's Hall. There will be a grand orchestral performance of M. Benedict's lyrical legend "Undine," a work which created so much enthusiasm at the late Norwich Festival. Madame Novello will also sing some of her grand scenes, and conclude the performance with the National Anthem. The band engaged are the same as performed the music with her at Norwich. The chorus will consist of the members of the Vocal Association, the whole being under the direction of M. Benedict.

Several changes have been made in the programme at Drury Lane during the past week. Mr. Lewes's translation of Honoré de Balzac's "Mercadet" has been revived, with Mr. Charles Mathews in his original character of Mr. Affable Hawke. After "The Game of Speculation" (as Mr. Lewes's version is named) comes a little comedieta called "Cherry and Blue." This, also, is a translation, and is not likely to acquire much hold upon the English stage.

At the Haymarket, Miss Amy Sedgwick crowns herself with laurels as *Constance*, in "The Love Chase." In the present condition of the English Stage, it is perhaps no treason to say that Miss Sedgwick acts the part as well as anybody now before the public. Some of the critics are, indeed, very enthusiastic about her, and one goes to the length of declaring that she "has everything in her favour," and that "had 'The Love Chase' been written for the special purpose of displaying her commanding abilities, it could not meet with better interpretation than it receives at her hands." "The Love Chase" is followed by another revival, that of "The Irish Ambassador," with Mr. John Brougham in the character of *Sir Patrick O'Plenipo*.

At the Lyceum, an American drama, intitled "The Pioneers of America," has appeared with great success. The scenery and costumes are most creditable to the management, and Mr. Watkins (the comedian recently exported from the United States) has proved that the fame which has preceded him is not undeserved, by the manner in which he performs the part of *Jocko*, a model black—an Uncle Tom for piety, and a Toussaint L'Ouverture for courage.

The *Morning Post* says: "We have great pleasure in announcing that the Westminster play, which has been performed in the old dormitory since the days of Queen Elizabeth every Christmas, has, after all, not been abolished, as has been frequently stated. It is true that it did not take place last year, in consequence of very peculiar circumstances; and it was generally understood that the Dean and Chapter had some objection to its revival. Whether the Dean has been influenced by the remonstrances of 'old Westminsters' or not is not known; but we are enabled to say that, though one of the four plays of Terence which have been hitherto performed, according to the statutes of Queen Elizabeth, will not be given this year, the Queen's scholars will play the 'Trinummus' of Plautus about the second week in December. As the dormitory has, since last school-time, been partitioned off into forty separate bedrooms, of course the new arrangements will have to be altered to transform the venerable room into a theatre. The partitions will all be removed for the few weeks of the rehearsals and play, and the Queen's scholars will, most of them, be provided with accommodation in the building in College-street, which is used for a sanatorium. It is needless to say that the announcement that the play will not be stopped has given great satisfaction to Westminsters, old and young."

An economical and tasteful design for ornamenting the grounds around the house in which Shakespeare was born has just been adopted. It is known to tourists that the boundary towards the Guild-street is kept by a plain, substantial wall; an entrance to the garden will be obtained through handsome gates, surrounded by Shakespeare's crest—a falcon. From the gates to the house a broad central walk will be formed, on either side of which shrubs are to be planted. The approach to the birth-place, which will stand on a plateau, will be gained by a flight of steps—an arrangement which will allow of the formation of a terrace running the entire width of the garden. The west side will be laid with turf, and a mulberry-tree planted, round which will be a gravelled walk. On the south-east side a walk will lead to the custodian's residence, and from thence round the birth-place. An orchard, after the fashion of those in Shakespeare's time, is to be planted, on the north-east side, with such trees as are named in the great poet's works; and in another and more retired spot an arbour will be constructed. "The committee," it is said, "will select those trees, plants, and flowers only which are mentioned in the poet's writings; thus the *ensemble* will be complete, and, as far as the means will allow, everything will be done to have the whole in strict keeping, so that nothing shall meet the eye which has not a true Shakespearian association."

One of our local literati (says a Melbourne paper) has had the courage and the ability to produce a five-act comedy. We refer to Mr. R. H. Horne, and his "Spec in China." The representation cannot be dignified by calling it a success, but it would be unjust to call it a failure. Another piece, a one-act tragedy, entitled, "The Death of Marlowe," by the same author, had been produced previously, and met with considerable favour.—[The localisation of Mr. Horne has been very rapid, considering that we remember him as a dramatist who achieved no small measure of success upon the London stage.—ED. CRITIC.]

ART AND ARTISTS.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

THE RECENT REOPENING after the September vacation of the National Portrait Gallery, or, as it is more correctly described in Parliamentary returns, the *British Historical Portrait Gallery*, affords us a convenient opportunity for taking a review of the additions which have been made to this collection since the last Report of the trustees (in April). These include all additions since February last. There are eleven in all. Of them four—and not the least interesting—are donations. The present total of portraits is 108, crammed together on the walls of three first-floor rooms and of a stair-

case in Great George-street, Westminster; where they are seen to the greatest disadvantage, where they are ill-lighted and ill-arranged, and where space, of however ill a quality, is now pretty well exhausted. For the Gallery labours under the impossibility incident to all public collections in this country, that of finding public accommodation.

The recent additions are not of first-class interest, whether as regards subject or as works of art. They tend rather to confirm the miscellaneous and desultory character which was already too fatally stamped on the collection. Joseph Lancaster (No. 98), he of the Lancastrian system, "painted" says the catalogue, "by J. Hazlitt," and "presented by his personal friend, Samuel Sharwood, Esq." (whose personal friend, J. Hazlitt's or Joseph Lancaster's?) is interesting for its subject, and for its painter's sake; of whom, however, the catalogue tells us nothing. This was John Hazlitt, brother of the Hazlitt: a painter by profession, and a more successful one than his celebrated brother. Of his *miniatures* Sir Joshua himself is said to have thought—or at all events spoken—well. It is a good, honest, solidly-painted, artless kind of portrait, pretending to and possessing no dignity or refinement. Evidently, it is a strong likeness of the honest, straightforward, John-Bull-like, broad face and broad shoulders of a minor worthy in our recent history, whose memory centuries hence a British Historical Portrait Gallery may do something to keep alive. "James Bruce," the Abyssinian Traveller (No. 99), by a "painter unknown," is a poor performance as a portrait; and a disappointing countenance (as here depicted)—a fat, good-looking face enough, with regular aquiline nose, regular features generally, and self-complacent smirk upon them. One is better enabled by it to understand his breaking his neck by an ignoble fall down his own staircase, than his surmounting all the perils of African travel. The artist has here put a pen in his hand, paper under it, and a globe beside, which is his neat and highly original mode of suggesting that his sitter had travelled, and had written an account of his feats. On the whole there is no gainsaying that the artist in question fairly deserved his fate—of being "unknown."

In Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Leicester), (No. 100), we have a portrait of a very different and far higher order of historical interest, one of the most valuable acquisitions recently made by the trustees. There is some good biographic reading in that panel "smaller than life," quaintly but veraciously painted, also by artist unknown. One's previous knowledge of the magnificent nobleman is confirmed and extended by it. In that handsome, imperious, half sinister face, in the towering forehead, furrowed brow, deep-set inscrutable eyes, finely-cut Roman nose, and high-bred mould of features generally, we recognise the man of commanding intellect, the man of experience, of courtier-wiles, and, when he chose, of all-winning address—the Leicester of historic fact, not of novelist's fiction. Even the details of costume, the black habit, broadened with gold, the collar of gold, the small black hat, and the wand of office he holds in his aristocratic, ill-drawn hand, have all historical interest.

One of the cardinal short-comings of the National Portrait Gallery is, that the few portraits it contains of really memorable, not merely notorious, persons, are seldom or never mentally characteristic ones, or anywise true to the best self of him who is portrayed; in the sense, for instance, in which Reynolds's noble portrait of John Hunter (here represented by Jackson's excellent copy) is true. We would rather have no portrait of Wordsworth than this big sprawling thing by feeble H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. (No. 101), known to everybody by the engraving. It is a duplicate, we suppose, of that painted for St. John's College, Cambridge, which was rewarded by the miraculous over-payment of evoking a lovely sonnet from the poet. In which, to be sure, it is called "faithful." Yes! faithful in the sense in which a scarecrow is faithful to the human form. The poet is here made as imbecile as the painter. Hard that the public should be invited to accept, as the author of "Michael" and "Lines on Tintern Abbey," this large-boned, awkward old gentleman, sitting without his hat upon angular slaty rocks, with flowers here and there among them, ineffectually attempted to be picked out—sitting and affecting to look meditative and inspired. Who would in it recognise the man De Quincey and Hazlitt (no flatterers) have described as bearing a head animated externally by so much dignity and spirituality?—Not to mention the noble bust Chantrey has left us of the greatest of English poets since Milton. Listen to Hazlitt's description of Wordsworth, as he appeared in the glorious prime of his majestic and wholly new poetic power, and then turn this vulgar, "sloppy" piece of work with its face to the wall. Better, we repeat, no representation of a great man than a misrepresentation, or an ill-chosen mental aspect. We do not happen to have at hand De Quincey's glowing portrait (in words). It conveys, we remember, even a higher idea of Wordsworth's head—as it was before the premature blanching (a family peculiarity) of his dark hair marred and falsified its general aspect. "There was a severe, worn pressure of thought (says Hazlitt, writing of their first interview in 1798) about his temples, a fire in his eye (as if he saw something in objects more than the outward appearance); an intense, high, narrow forehead, a Roman nose, cheeks furrowed by strong purpose and feeling, and a convulsive inclination to laughter about the mouth, a good deal at variance with the solemn, stately expression of the rest of his face. Chantrey's bust [even] wants the marking traits; but he was teased into making it regular and heavy; Haydon's head

of him, introduced into the *Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem*, is the most like his *drooping weight of thought and expression*."

Even rollicking Charles Dibdin merited a better effigy than this smug version (No 102) by Phillips the R.A., in which, even more than the white "vest," two brass buttons on the blue coat are the most conspicuous features; emphasised to "bring up" something or other, or with some other paltriest artistic purpose. Of Phillips it *must* have been that caustic Constable pronounced the immortal dictum (descriptive of a genus), "that when he painted a head he took out *all the bones and all the brains*." However, Dibdin is here to some extent recognisable as having been, among other things, by profession an actor. That we do see. But no one would on Mr. Pickersgill's testimony suspect Wordsworth to have been a poet.

The old portrait of Thomas Hobbes (No. 103) is on its frame inscribed as by Dobson, in the catalogue more modestly as by "painter uncertain" (?). Why not at once have called it what it is,—a poor copy after Dobson? We have here, however, in all its veracity, the well-known Bentham-like face which Dobson interpreted so justly: a face eminently characteristic of the Arch-logician, in whose philosophy poetry, art, the human heart and its interests, had so small, perhaps no place. The Royal Society possesses a very fine and genuine portrait of Hobbes.

The portrait group (No. 104), presented by Mr. Henry Crabb Robinson, of "Flaxman modelling a bust of his friend Hayley," the poet's reputed son (and Flaxman's scholar) standing beside, is a very interesting picture, though not a first-class example of that most unequal painter's skill. Like so many of Romney's pictures, it is not finished. The singularly-modelled head and face of the sculptor—characteristic at once of rare perceptive intellect and of an originally sickly constitution and deformed body—are very graphically and truthfully painted. Something of the *spirit* of Flaxman is there. Poor young Hayley looks a callous Sawney enough. This was evidently a reduced abridgment of the larger group, containing an unfinished figure of Romney himself looking on, which is mentioned in both lives of Romney—that by his son and that by Hayley. The head by Romney's more than rival, Sir Joshua, of Dunning (105), the lawyer and first Lord Ashburton, to whom the present wearers of the revived title are collaterally related, is one of the fascinating portrait-painter's merely ordinary productions. He evidently did not greatly exert himself upon it. Perhaps it was painted when Dunning was still waiting for celebrity and place. Wig, gown and bands, and round animal self-indulgent-looking face, are so treated as to give the head a clerical rather than legal look. In fact, Dunning was not so much a lawyer as a skilful orator, and a man of infinite address. Character of a somewhat ignoble kind is legible—intellectual suppleness, easy good temper, ready cunning, and some other qualities—in those flexible features, and the full, sensual lips and chin.

Of the three portraits added in July, only two have been hung during the vacation. The miniature, by Hilliard, of Queen Elizabeth, is waiting for a frame. That of Sir Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury (No. 107), was presented by Mr. David Laing. It is on panel, by an artist unknown, and is dated 1602. It is a feebly drawn but characteristic portrait of the great Lord Burghley's sickly and misshapen son, one of James the First's most useful statesmen. Little that is intrinsically noble, though much that is shifty and vigilant, is to be described in that long, sandy-complexioned face, with its pointed features. The portrait of James the First himself (No. 108), here attributed to Van Somer, the Fleming who, however ordinarily painted better than this, is curious, rather than anything else. The royal pedant is sitting in a red chair, attired in the robes of the Garter, looking at us in a helpless, bewildered kind of manner. The genuine Stuart stamp is on those feeble, irresolute, shrivelled features. A luckless look glimmers out of the deep-set eyes, as of a man and race luckless to themselves and to the world. The picture is the worse for its travels, and has not been improved by the "thorough cleaning" to which, in common with all the old dark pictures in the gallery, it has evidently been subjected: a mode of cleaning which (with a little skilful help from the restorer) brings out background details and inscriptions in a very (perhaps too) triumphant manner, but which wholly eliminates delicate flesh-tints, or what painters who were no Titians meant for flesh-tints. Witness, among others, that very interesting portrait of the Countess of Pembroke, purchased nearly two years ago, in which the cleaner has made the noble and beautiful lady, otherwise in robust health, look pallid enough for her deathbed. This subjecting interesting historical memorials to so rough and reckless an ordeal evidences more aristocratic dilettantism than real feeling for pictures among the Trustees, and is very much to be deprecated.

A re-issue of the Catalogue appeared in April, to which a supplement is now added. In the former the pictures have been re-numbered, with the sole view, apparently, of rendering useless the previous catalogues one had purchased. For the pictures are not numbered according to any discernible system of classification, nor as they are hung; failing either of which, the order in which they have been acquired is the most natural and convenient. We may add that any one who should invest a shilling in this catalogue with the idea of gaining a useful record of the portraits at present constituting the gallery would be very much in the wrong. It is obviously compiled by a very ill-read, not to say a very illiterate person, who finds the construction of six consecutive sentences an arduous enter-

prise. The one or two illustrious men who,—huddled up with one or two reputable individuals (in their way), half-a-dozen titled busy-bodies, and half-a-dozen overworked official magnates, constitute a Board of Trustees after the approved English pattern,—can, we think, know very little about the sorry performance which has been presented to the world under their sanction. An account of the picture's pedigree is seldom given. Even so easily-ascertained a fact as the year in which Wordsworth's portrait was painted is omitted. Instead of a brief graphic summary of the leading characteristics of the men whose portraits the nation is here invited to look upon, giving the public at large a reason for their having been admitted into the collection,—we have meagre *jejune* shreds of facts strung together in the gasping style of a hackney writer of the old school hard-up for "copy." Mere chaff instead of bread for the uneducated; and for the educated an impudent repetition of information they already possess in a better state in the Biographical Dictionaries, or in their own heads. How edifying to tell us—when space is so valuable—that John Dunning "determined to follow the legal profession, and entered of the Middle Temple, May 1752. His admission to the bar followed four years later." What a memorable circumstance to occupy one out of a dozen lines of distilled biography! In the notice of Flaxman we are informed that "the Council of the Academy" awarded him a silver medal; and of some of his public monuments; but not a word of his memorable religious sculptures. For an idea of the Earl of Leicester, we are referred to Scott's "Kenilworth!" Of Nelson we are told, by way of something new, that his is "the most glorious name in *all* our naval annals;" also that "a public funeral was decreed him." But patience fails us to scrutinise such a thing as this catalogue. Its official sale, and at so high a price, is a swindle on the public. When, by the way, will be issued the return ordered last session by the House of Commons, of the prices given for the pictures in the National Portrait Gallery, and of the names of the persons from whom they have been purchased? It is a very necessary document, to enable the public to form a correct judgment of the value of the labours of the present Board of Trustees.

ON Wednesday week next (the 7th) Messrs. Christie will sell a very large and extraordinary collection of sumptuous carved oak furniture (some of it genuine) and antique carvings, from Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire. The collection includes some really interesting examples of religious mediæval art, to which we hope to recur. It is now on private view, and should be seen by all who take an interest in the arts.

The Liverpool Society of Fine Arts has decided on following the example Mr. Gambart has set at his French Exhibition, and changing some of the pictures in their exhibition. This will at one and the same time satisfy the wishes of such purchasers as wish to come into early fruition of their new possessions, will give variety to the public, and wide facilities to artists for exhibiting their works. It is rather a significant artistic sign of the times that the society notifies, "*Genre pictures will be preferred*."

Yesterday (Friday) the opening meeting and *conversazione* of the Architectural Association took place at the Architectural Galleries in Conduit-street.

On Wednesday last, the 23rd inst., one of the best of modern Gothic mansions, interesting as having been erected about twenty years ago from the designs and under the personal superintendence of Pugin, viz., Bilton Grange, near Rugby, in Warwickshire, was put up for sale by Messrs. Daniel Smith and Co., at the Mart in London. It was one of Pugin's earliest works, in what after he had learnt to see the errors of his castelated hobby became his chosen style for domestic, the stately and adaptable Tudor; for Pugin knew nothing of the ill-considered, capricious, and ignorant rage for *foreign* Gothic which has of late sprung up. The work was enthusiastically carried out, without interference, and with free recourse in the interior to the skilled hand of the carver. Neither solidity of construction nor costly elaboration of strictly accurate ornament were spared.

The Gresham Committee have at last lent an ear to the reiterated complaints of frequenters of one of the most comfortable corners in London, the open area of the Royal Exchange—a howling wilderness, in which merchants can hardly "love to congregate," though do so they perform must. The architectural make-believe of Mr. Tite and the pseudo-Classicalists, that ours is an Italian climate, which had been so long and so absurdly persisted in, to the personal misery of our merchants, and to the destruction of Lough's central statue of the Queen and of the decorations of the open corridor, is reluctantly abandoned at last. The committee now invite architects to send in plans and estimates for clothing the nakedness of this area with a roof of such a kind as not to interfere with the lighting of the windows looking into the area, or with the tenants of the building. Premiums of 50*l.*, 30*l.*, and 20*l.* will be given to the three best designs; which are to be the property of the committee, who do not pledge themselves to adopt any one of them. Thus an orthodox loop-hole is left for future official cribbing of the ideas of hapless competing architects.

An association of working men and of the friends of working men has been formed at the East-end of London, to forward the establishment in that densely-crowded quarter of London, where innocent and elevating recreation is so much needed, of a free public Museum and Library. These would do something towards satisfying the intellectual needs of the seething populations which congregate and toil at Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, Limehouse, Poplar, Shadwell, &c. Shame to our Leisure and Governing classes that such districts have so long been superciliously neglected! The select committee on the South Kensington Museum recently reported in favour of branch museums throughout London. What a reflection on the selfish obtuseness of the officials and busybodies who *managed* the migrations from Marlborough-house and Trafalgar-square to South Kensington it is, that

the appeal has to be made at all, and that the first Museum of Decorative Art in London, established at Government expense, should have been planted at the extreme West,—giving yet more to those who already have too much. A petition to Parliament, asking aid towards an East of London museum and library, was in sixteen evenings signed by 10,500 working men. The committee of the association now actively engaged in the endeavour to realise the project hope to raise as much as 5000*l.* from the classes interested alone. Let the friends of labour come forward in something of the noble spirit of William Brown, of Liverpool. And, lastly, let it not be allowed that West-end idlers alone shall receive from the national pocket. Mr. Smither, of 1, Well-street, St. George's-in-the-East, is acting as treasurer to the association in question.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

THE YEAR 1861, which is fast approaching, will be the first of the 660th Olympiad. On the 11th of January there will be an annular eclipse, that is one in which, the apparent diameter of the moon being less than that of the sun, the border of the latter will be visible all round the moon. This, and another of the same kind, which is to take place on the 7th of July, will both be invisible at Paris. On the 31st of December following there will be a total eclipse of the sun, partially visible at Paris. The general eclipse will begin at 11h. 23m. a.m.; but at Paris the commencement will not be visible until 2h. 2m. p.m. It will end at 4h. 8m. p.m. The 17th of December 1861 will witness a partial eclipse of the moon, visible at Paris; and on the 12th of November a transit of Mercury partly visible at Paris, will take place—a somewhat rare occurrence in astronomy, though not so rare and important as a transit of Venus across the sun's disc, the last of which occurred in 1769, nor will another be observable until 1874. There will be six high tides in 1861, viz., on February 25, March 26, April 24, September 4, October 4, and November 24.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—PREMIUMS, SESSION 1859-60.—At a meeting of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, held on the 23rd inst., the following premiums were awarded: 1. A Telford Medal, and a Council Premium of books, to James John Berkeley, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On Indian Railways, with a Description of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway." 2. A Telford Medal, to Richard Boxall Grantham, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On Arterial Drainings and Outfalls." 3. A Watt Medal and the Manby Premium, in books, to James Atkinson Longridge, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Construction of Artillery, and other Vessels, to resist great internal pressure." 4. A Council Premium, of books, to Edward Leader Williams, M. Inst. C.E., for his "Account of the Works, recently constructed upon the River Severn, at the Upper Lode, near Tewkesbury." 5. A Council Premium, of books, to Edward Brainerd Webb, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "Upon the Means of Communication in the Empire of Brazil, chiefly in reference to the Works of the Mangaratiba Serra Road, and to those of the Maria, the first Brazilian Railway." 6. A Council Premium, of books, to Francis Croughton Stileman, M. Inst. C.E., for his "Description of the Works and mode of execution adopted in the Construction and Enlargement of the Lindal Tunnel, on the Furness Railway." 7. A Council Premium, of books, to James Ralph Walker, M. Inst. C.E., for his "Description of the Netherton Tunnel Branch of the Birmingham Canal." 8. A Council Premium, of books, to Daniel Kinnear Clark, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On Coal-burning and Feed-water Heating in Locomotive Engines."

MISCELLANEA.

A WRITER in the *Illustrated News of the World* says: "There has been a squabble about the way in which Mr. Mudie conducts his library. He has been accused of introducing books of a particular class and excluding others of an opposite class. He has published a letter in vindication. But why should a vindication be deemed necessary? Should not Mr. Mudie be allowed to conduct his business in his own way? Those who subscribe to his library must calculate, when they do so, the advantages and disadvantages."

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following circular, as having been issued to the leading Conservatives throughout the country: "47, Eaton-place, S.W., London, Oct. 1860. Dear Sir,—The importance of making the Conservative press more efficient is so well acknowledged, that an effort has been made by a party of Conservative members of Parliament and gentlemen, consisting of Viscount Ingestre, M.P., Major Edwards, M.P., Mr. Stirling, M.P., T. J. Miller, Esq., M.P., R. N. Fowler, Esq., and Coleridge J. Kennard, Esq. (with the approval of the heads of the party), to assist in securing success to those organs of the press which advocate Conservative principles. Amongst the weekly papers the *Press* has, after a long and careful examination, been selected as worthy of support. We therefore now venture to appeal to the great Conservative party to make a small sacrifice for the purpose of giving efficiency to the recommendations of the committee by taking the *Press* for one year. Arrangements have been made to secure for this organ the earliest and best information, and we are assured by the editor that an increased circulation will enable him to obtain the best possible writers. We take the liberty of sending for your signature a form authorising the paper to be sent to you; and we shall feel obliged if you will at your earliest convenience return it, dated, to Viscount Ingestre, M.P., directed 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C., who will see that your wishes are attended to.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully, INGESTRE, HENRY EDWARDS, Joint Secretaries."

Mr. W. Parker Snow has addressed the following letter to the morning papers: "Sir,—Will you have the kindness to give publicity to this letter concerning my intended renewal of search? My hopes were to have found means to leave here at the end of November, taking the Behring Straits route. But causes which I need not at present explain have prevented this. The funds are not sufficient. Accordingly I requested my committee to give me their opinion on certain suggestions I laid before

them. The following is the result: 'Oct. 15, 1860.—Present: Dr. Hodgkin, Foreign Secretary Royal Geographical Society; Mr. John Barrow, F.R.G.S.; and Dr. Norton Shaw, Secretary Royal Geographical Society. Read a communication from Captain Snow and the opinion of Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan (who was absent in the country), on the subject of the proposed expedition in search of the Franklin relics, when it was decided that under present circumstances it is not desirable to dispatch the expedition during this year; but that Captain Snow be requested, in conformity with his own expressed wishes, to continue his exertions in support of this proposed search.' It is now my intention to persevere, with the hope of sailing in March, either as originally planned (only by the eastern route at less expense) or in a properly-equipped boat expedition. For the latter there will be sufficient funds; but it may be that enough will be raised by spring to carry out the former plan and have a small vessel. At all events, should my health be spared, and other circumstances permit, I now see no difficulty to my departure. Meanwhile subscriptions will be received at the bankers', Messrs. Biddulph, Cox, and Co.; or the names of those willing to aid by subscriptions, when called upon, can be forwarded to my address. It is due to myself to say that all subscriptions remain either at the bankers' or in the subscribers' own hands, unless otherwise expressed by themselves. The preliminary expenses are defrayed by the one lady (not Lady Franklin) who has taken so generous an interest in my plans for renewed search, as also by my own exertions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. PARKER SNOW."

The Gossip on Literature and Art in the *Illustrated London News* asks: "When will Temple Bar be pulled down, and the Strand definitively widened? The demolition of Temple Bar in stone might, perhaps, interfere with the satisfactory erection of Temple Bar in paper—in other words, of the embryo magazine of which the London correspondents of the provincial press have had so much to say lately. The *Athenæum*, in a kindly notice of Temple Bar the unborn, is under the impression that the forthcoming magazine is to be one of 'light literature.' We believe that we enjoy the acquaintance of a gentleman whose grandmamma is the cousin twice removed of a medium well known in 'spiritual circles,' and we have heard that the editor of Temple Bar, having been duly rapped for and interrogated, declared (after a preliminary clog-hornpipe on the ceiling, squeezing the hand of a Master in Chancery, and scrunching the toes of the Dowager Countess of Grimgribber—all in pitch darkness) that Temple Bar will have scarcely anything to do with 'light literature,' usually so called, but will be as solid and serious as is compatible with non-stupidity. Further questions were put to the spiritual editor; but he began to ramble about Mr. Tennyson's forthcoming poem 'Boadicea,' and said that the laureate (taking Queen B.'s unhandsome correction by the Romans into account) ought to be called Apollo-nius of R(h)od(e)s—query, rods? After this he averred that he was an accordion, and a three-legged stool, and so departed."

The *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* states that Mr. Ledger forwarded to a gentleman in Sydney samples of alpaca wool, from lambs born at Arthursleigh, which really are splendid, and the following extract from Mr. Ledger's letter will be read with pleasure by those who take an interest in the prosperity of the colony. It is very probable that the alpacas will prove more profitable than the gold mines of Australia, and certainly far more durable:—"As you are one of the few who feel deeply interested in the success of the alpacas, and sympathise with my enthusiasm, I am sure you will not be wearied of my frequently writing to you about them. I send you specimens of wool from an animal of first cross between llamas and alpacas. It was born on the 27th of April last. It is, therefore, of Arthursleigh growth; and I contend that alpaca wool was never grown at same rate in Peru. It is truly astonishing. The length of staple and quality are beyond my fondest expectations. The animal yielding it is now little over five months old, and would now clip fully 7lb. All are in the same state. The fact is, that in this country we shall soon astonish Peru, and I hope to send fleeces, grown at Arthursleigh, to the next exhibition in London that will astonish Europe too! Send the enclosed specimens to your son in England, and let him show his friends what Arthursleigh is doing."

The *Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde* gives the following curious details respecting libraries in China:—"The Chinese have no public libraries, in the sense we attribute to the word, and even the establishments expressly intended by the founder for the use of the public (as that in the palace of Kienhing, at Hang-chau) are only accessible to persons provided with special permission from the authorities, and are, consequently, very little frequented. There are, however, a great many private libraries, the most important perhaps being that belonging to the Fan family at Ningpo, which, according to its catalogue, contains 4094 works, comprised in 53,799 *kicuen*, or small volumes. When Kienhing, in 1774, determined to complete the collections of the Imperial library, he appealed to the literati throughout the empire for the loan or purchase of all rare or curious works, and the Fan family supplied 696 valuable books. For that service they received a complete copy of the *Ku-kin-tu-shu-chi-thing*, or encyclopædia of books, ancient and modern, which was printed with moveable copper types by order of the Emperor Kanghi. It contains notices of 10,000 works on astronomy and other sciences. This library of the Fan family is guarded with as much jealousy as the fabled garden of the Hesperides. It is situated in the southern quarter of Ningpo, in the centre of a large garden, decorated with all the resources of Chinese art. Every member of the family has a lock to the library, of which he keeps the key, so that all the family must be present when the library is entered. The same regulation prevails in other family libraries. The *Zeitschrift* thinks that these extensive collections of books may contain unexplored treasures of information, and earnestly advises the Geographical Society recently established at Shanghai to study them, and extract whatever may concern the science of geography, ancient or modern. It is somewhat remarkable that geographical works are scarce in these libraries, but very numerous in general circulation. They are called *Tschü*, and are mostly historical and topographical sketches of particular districts. For the province Tsché-Kiang alone they form a collection of 700 volumes, and for the whole empire the number can hardly be less than 10,000."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

THE publishing history of the week has

been marked by the appearance of several works of interest and value, precluding the extensive and important issues which are promised in the course of next month, when the bibliopolic season will be at its height. In history we have to chronicle the publication of the concluding volumes of the elaborate and exhaustive "History of Venice," by Mr. William Carew Hazlitt, a gentleman who has hereditary claims on attention, as he is the grandson of the Hazlitt, and the son of a veteran *littérateur*. To the department which connects history with poetry and fiction two contributions of the week are worthy of notice. One is the collection of Jacobite songs and ballads, edited by Dr. Chas. Mackay, who has already approved himself a competent editor of the products of Scottish Minstrelsy; the other is a work of which it may be said, "better late than never," and which is much more important than any quantity of Ossianic literature—Mr. J. F. Campbell's collection, from oral gathering, of the popular tales which still linger on the lips of the Highland peasantry of Scotland. In biography, we have a gossiping "Book about Doctors," by Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson, the author of "Novels and Novelists," and the destined biographer of the second Stephenson; and an "evangelical" memoir of Captain Hammond of the Rifle Brigade. In fiction, we have a new book by Holme Lee, "The Wortlebank Diary;" and, in the absence of any elucidation of the Road Murder mystery, readers who were puzzled by the problem, "Why Paul Ferroll Killed his Wife," may be glad to know that the week has produced under this title a solution of the enigma by the person best qualified to solve it, the authoress of "Paul Ferroll" herself. To the philosophy of art, Mr. Edward Falkener, a member of the Academy of Bologna, and of the Archaeological Institutes of Rome and Berlin, contributes "Dædalus, or the Causes and Principles of the Excellence of Greek Sculpture." To the department of

travel the additions of the week are rather scanty; almost the only noticeable item being Mr. Shaw's Record of Missionary Experiences in South-Eastern Africa. Science, pure and practical, has been enriched by Dr. Thomas Anderson's "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry;" by Mr. Benjamin Travers's "Further Remarks on Surgical Topics;" by a third volume of Mr. C. J. Lowe's "Ferns, British and Exotic;" and by a new School Algebra, of Professor Kelland, the eminent occupant of the chair of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. In our list of new editions we may call attention to the issue of a fifth of the Legends and Lyrics of Miss Adelaide Procter, a daughter of Barry Cornwall; a new collection of the multifarious verse of Mr. Gerald Massey; and a second of Sir David Brewster's biography of Sir Isaac Newton, and of Mr. F. W. Fairholt's excellent History of Costume in England. Purchasers of the new edition, the eighth, of Mr. Murray's Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy will find it "posted up" to the latest dates of Italian transformation.

If our publishing friends but keep their promises, the weeks to elapse between this and Christmas will witness the issue of a large and rich instalment of valuable literature. In the single department of biography alone, besides the new life of Pope, to be prefixed to the new edition of the poet's works by the Rev. Whitwell Elwin, and Lord Stanhope's Life of the second Pitt, both to be published by Mr. Murray, besides the Memoirs of Admiral Gambier promised by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, and all of them previously announced in our columns, we have an abundant harvest before us. The Messrs. Longman are to issue Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi's Autobiography, and another of more contemporary interest, the Life and Professional Services of Sir James M'Grigor, late Director-General of the Army Medical Department, written by himself. The Messrs. Griffin promise in November their long-announced Dictionary of Contemporary Biography; Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, Mr. Thornbury's British Artists, from Hogarth to Turner; the Messrs. Macmillan, the Life of Dr. George Wilson of Edinburgh; Mr. Bentley, Vol. I. of Dr. Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, the Memoirs and Correspondence of the First Lord Auckland, and the Autobiography of Mr. Delany, Fanny Burney's friend. For the same month, the Messrs. Blackwood promise the Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Carlyle, of Inveresk, the friend of Hume and Robertson, and Colonel Hamley's sketch of Wellington as warrior and statesman. To these biographical announcements we may add one of a curious contribution to what may be called mysterious history, which we understand is in preparation. It will be devoted to the history of the Rosierucians, a subject scarcely touched in English, at least with anything like research, since the days of Charles I. It will be entitled "Curious Things of the Outside World," and is the work of Mr. Hargreave Jennings, author of that singular work, "The Indian Religions; or, Results of the mysterious Buddhism."

The association of French publishers, booksellers, printers, &c., known as the "Cercle de la Librairie, de l'Imprimerie et de la Papeterie," have brought out Part I. of the novel and useful work which we formerly announced as in contemplation,—the *Annuaire, or Directory of the Trade*. The present part contains a synopsis of the laws affecting bookselling, printing, the periodical press and literary property, with a list of the booksellers and publishers, the letterpress printers, lithographers,

&c. of France and its colonies. The second part, to be published before the close of the year, will, we are informed, contain a list, among other things, of the booksellers, &c. of foreign countries, a list of which, so far as Great Britain is concerned, we ourselves do not possess. The event of the publishing week in Paris is the appearance of the concluding part of the great bibliographer Quérard's elaborate and ingenious work, "*Les supercheres littéraires dévoilées*;" to which we may add the "*Souvenirs*" of the Marquis of Valfons, Lieutenant-General of the French army from 1710 to 1780. Alexander Weill, the *littérateur*, whose pamphlet, "*Paris Uninhabitable*," we formerly referred to, promises to address the throne itself on the great question of Paris rents, in a letter to the Emperor on the city of Paris. We note with pleasure, as an indication that spiritual earnestness is not dead in France, the appearance of a third edition of Louis Ratisbonne's translation of Dante's "*Inferno*," an honour which has not been conferred in England on Dr. Carlyle's excellent prose translation of the same work. From Germany we have to report a new volume of Dr. Herrmann's History of Russia (one of the great Heeren-und-Ukert collection); a second volume of Ranke's "*History of England*" in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries; another instalment of Dr. Nicholas Delius's scholarly edition of Shakespeare; and a third volume of Polenz's "*History of French Calvinism*"—a valuable work, derived partly from original manuscript sources. Among German translations from foreign languages, we observe one of Guizot's Memoirs, and a second of the version executed, under the late Mr. Combe's supervision, of his "*Constitution of Man*"—a work which seems to have a certain popularity even in the country of Kant.

The following, on the prospects of the Trade in the United States, is from an American correspondent: "It seems a universal opinion in the States, among booksellers and publishers, that the prospects of the Trade for the coming season are unusually good. Assuming—that is not entirely without ground for doubt—that the election in November terminates quietly, a strong reaction from the dullness of the past year will occur, and books will be once more in demand. During the next four years there can be little doubt that the condition of the Trade will be highly prosperous; and the statistics of literature present results that have never been reached before in America. We sincerely hope, before that period shall have elapsed, to chronicle the passage of an international copyright law, which will greatly tend to the advantage of authors and publishers in both England and America. There is reason to believe that the next Congress will have the subject laid before it in a strong light. Mr. Charles Reade's work, '*The Eighth Commandment*,' has met with much attention from American readers, and the strong points made in it have tended to increase the interest felt in the subject. In view of the probable demand for good books, the American publishers are preparing to bring out new editions of standard English works, and are turning their attention to the production of books of such artistic elegance as to mark an era in the progress of American book-making. The Americans will soon be doing all their own work in engraving and printing illustrations for the handsome editions of their poets and prose authors, for which they have hitherto relied upon English artists and printers."

THE following is our usual selected list of the domestic publications of the week:
By Messrs. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.—Dr. Thomas Anderson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry; the Rev. R. Demaus's Young Scholar's Guide; Professor Kelland's Elements of Algebra, for the use of schools.

By Messrs. Bell and Daldy.—Poets' Wit and Humour, selected by W. H. Wills.

By Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh.—Angelo San Martino, a Tale of Lom-

bardy in 1859. Mr. J. F. Campbell's popular Tales of the West Highlands, orally collected with a translation. Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs, a Memorial for Orkney.

By Messrs. Griffin and Co.—The Jacobite Songs, &c., of Scotland, edited by Dr. Charles Mackay.

By Messrs. Hamilton and Co.—Mr. John Dennis's Pioneer of Progress; or, the Early Closing Movement, a prize essay. The works of John Angell James, edited by his son, Vol. V. Mr. W. Shaw's Story of my Mission in South-Eastern Africa.

By Messrs. Groombridge and Sons.—Mr. C. J. Lowe's Ferns, British and Exotic, Vol. III.

By Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.—Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson's Book about Doctors.

By the Messrs. Longman.—Mr. Edward Falkener's Dædalus; or, the Causes and Principles of the Excellence of Greek Sculpture. My Life, and What shall I Do with it? by an Old Maid. Emmanuel Swedenborg's Angelic Wisdom, translated from the Latin. Mr. Benjamin Travers's Further Observations on several parts of Surgery.

By Messrs. Nisbel and Co.—Memoir of Captain Hammond, of the Rifle Brigade.

By Messrs. Saunders and Otley.—Why Paul Ferroll Killed his Wife, by the author of "Paul Ferroll."

By Messrs. Seeley and Co.—Mrs. Carey Brock's Rectory of the Manor.

By Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Dr. Joseph Ewart's Sanitary Condition, &c. of Indian Jails. Mr. W. C. Hazlitt's History of the Venetian Republic, Vols. III. and IV. Holme Lee's Wortlebank Diary.

Among new editions, we note:—A second of Mr. J. T. Bloxam, On the Meteorology of Newport, in the Isle of Wight (Simpkin and Marshall); Mr. J. Bryce's Treatise on Book-keeping (A. and C. Black); Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress (Seeley and Co.); a sixth of Carpmel's Law of Patents (Stevens and Son); a third of the Children's Bible Picture-Book (Bell and Daldy); Washington Irving's Columbus (Routledge and Co.); a second of Mr. James Dodd's Fifty Years' Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters (Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh); a second of Mr. F. W. Fairholt's Costume in England (Chapman and Hall); Mrs. Grey's Young Prima Donna (Routledge's Railway Library); Mrs. Grey's The Opera Singer's Wife (Clarke's Parlour Library); an eighth of the Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy (John Murray); Theodore Hook's Man of Many Friends (D. Bryce); Julia Kavanagh's Madeleine (Bentley's Family Series); an abridged one of Dr. Keble's Climate of Brighton (Longmans); a fifth of Mr. R. Kipping's Elementary Treatise on Sails and Sailmaking (S. Philip and Sons); Mr. Gerald Massey's Poetical Works (Routledge and Co.); Milner's History of the Church of Christ (T. Nelson and Sons); The Museum of Classical Antiquities, edited by Edward Falkener (Longmans); a second of Sir David Brewster's Life of Sir Isaac Newton (Edmonston and Douglas); a second of Mr. G. C. Oke's Law of Turnpike Roads (Butterworths); a third of Mr. R. Patterson's First Step to Zoology (Simms and McIntyre, Belfast); a fifth of Miss A. A. Procter's Legends and Lyrics (Bell and Daldy); a second of Seneca Smith's After many Days, a Tale of Social Reform (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); a sixth of Stephen's Treatise on the Principle of Pleading in Civil Actions (Stevens and Son); Wardlaw's Systematic Theology (A. and C. Black); Dr. Winslow's Life in Jesus, a Memoir of Mrs. Mary Winslow (J. F. Shaw and Co.); and a second of the Rev. P. Young's Daily Readings for a Year (Bell and Daldy).

MR. JAMES DODDS' eloquent and careful "*Fifty Years' Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters*" (reviewed in the CRITIC at the time of its appearance) has already reached a second edition. The publishers are Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas, of Edinburgh.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT are about to add the late Eliot Warburton's "*Darien*" to their Standard Library of cheap editions.

MR. JOHN CHURCHILL announces another, and no less than the eleventh, edition of the "*Vestiges of Creation*."

ON MONDAY the amalgamation between the *Star* and the *Dial* was made evident by a change in the "style" of our contemporary, which appeared as "*The Morning Star and Dial*."

MR. C. J. SKEET has in preparation "*City and Suburb*," by Mr. F. G. Trafford, author of "*Too Much Alone*," &c., and another work, "*Old Vauxhall*," or, the Days of George the Second."

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co., of Cambridge, have in the press a second edition of that eminent mathematician Mr. S. Parkinson's "*Elementary Treatise on Mechanics*."

MR. JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD's "*Odd Journeys in and out of London*" has reached a second edition within a month of its first publication—or republication, for its contents were originally contributed to Mr. Dickens's serial.

MESSRS. HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND Co. have just issued a list of the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, arranged (according to price) for convenience of sorting in dozens, which may be had on application.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ALICE is beginning to figure as a patroness of literature. H.R.H. has accepted the dedication of a new illustrated work, "*The Promises of Jesus Christ*," on the point of publication by Messrs. Bell and Daldy.

MR. JOHN SNOW has in the press a new contribution to missionary literature, "*Nineteen Years in Polynesia: Missionary Life, Travels, and Researches in the Islands of the Pacific*." The author is the Rev. George Turner, of the London Missionary Society.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETER, AND GALPIN are about to add to their useful series of cheap and instructive manuals one of a kind much wanted, a "*Handbook of Investments: a complete account of the public securities, railway shares, foreign stocks, and other means of investment, explanatory and statistical*."

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. are just publishing a Manual of Military Law for all ranks of the army, militia, and volunteer services, and which has received the sanction of H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief. It has been compiled by Colonel J. K. Phipps, Assistant-Adjutant-General at Headquarters; Mr. J. F. Collier, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, acting as his legal collaborator.

A NEW VOLUME is announced by A. Gould and Co., to be called "*The Poetical Souvenir*," and to contain a portrait of Alfred Tennyson and literary notices of, and poetry by, Alfred Tennyson, Frederick Tennyson, Alexander Smith, Charles Mackay, P. J. Bailey (Festus), S. H. Bradbury (Quallon), R. Monckton Milnes, M. P., Coventry Patmore, Charles Swain, William Allingham, J. C. Prince, Gerald Massey, &c.

MR. T. C. NEWBY has in preparation an elaborate and original work on a somewhat neglected topic: "*The East Unveiled*," or, Slavonians, their Churches and Festivals. An appendix of facts, demonstrating, from fabulous to the present time, the actual social and religious history of Slavonian states now under the sway of the dominators of Moscow, Turkey, and Austria. By a Slavonian. The author is, we believe, Mr. D. de Chylinski, of Derby.

AS WE FORMERLY ANNOUNCED, Mr. Roberts, a partner in the House of Longman, occupied the chair at the annual dinner of Christ's Hospital on Tuesday. In proposing the health of the chairman, Mr. Gilpin, the Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, is reported to have stated that "for three generations the heads of the eminent house of Longmans, of Paternoster-row, known wherever British literature found its way in the world, had been educated at Christ's Hospital."

MR. JAMES BLACKWOOD has in preparation: "*Ismael and Cassander*," or the Jew and the Greek, a novel; "*Cælebs in Search of a Cook*," with divers receipts and other delectable things relating to the gastronomic art; and the "*Journal of what passed in the Temple Prison, during the captivity of Louis XVI., King of France, by Clerly, the King's valet*"—an interesting and touching narrative, well known in the original to students of the history of the French Revolution.

AMERICAN ADVICES state that Mr. Robert Chambers, the eminent publisher, had reached Philadelphia in the course of the tour which he is now executing in the States. Mr. Chambers was accompanied on his voyage across the Atlantic by Mr. Robert Dale Owen, a son of the celebrated parallellogrammatist, formerly United States Minister at Naples, and author of the spiritualist work "*Footfalls from another World*." Remarking on the visit of Mr. Chambers to the States, the *New York Tribune* observes: "Independently of his services to the cause of public enlightenment and the diffusion of knowledge in this connection, Mr. R. Chambers has special claims of his own as a man of science, which will not fail to meet with cordial recognition in America. His work on '*Ancient Sea Margins*' has stamped him one of the most accomplished practical geologists of the age; and though it might not be courteous to seek to raise too suddenly, the veil which conceals the incognito author of '*Vestiges of*'

Creation,' it may be safely asserted that many a man has been hung on less evidence than there is to connect with it the name of our expected visitor." "Mr. Chambers," says an American correspondent, "was tendered a public dinner by his fellow-publishers of the Quaker city; but, with a modesty in accordance with the reputation which has preceded him, declined any such demonstration."

THE WILL OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON, the Financial Member of the Indian Council, who died at Calcutta in August last, has just been proved at the Probate Court, Doctors' Commons, by his executors, through Messrs. Preston and Webb, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The will is written on twelve sheets of paper, and was executed shortly before the right hon. gentleman left for India. He appointed his three brothers (Messrs. Walter Wilson, John Wilson, and George Wilson, of Roxburghshire) his executors and trustees, and a gentleman named Bagehot. The personality is sworn under 35,000*l*. After some small bequests, the trustees are empowered to realise his real and personal estate; his widow has a life annuity of 500*l*., and a part of his estate, if the same should exceed a certain amount, for her separate use. His property is to be divided equally among his six daughters, with some contingencies as to their children. The testator expresses himself favourably to his trustees continuing the *Economist* newspaper under the present editor, which paper was established by him. Two of the daughters of the testator are married, and there is a provision in the will as to the share they are to take with his other children: (*Newspaper paragraph*.)—The Mr. Bagehot referred to is, we presume, the well-known writer, whose able contributions to the *National Review* were collected some time ago by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Mr. Bagehot has contributed on economical subjects to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

RISE OF ADVERTISING.—We must descend to the Revolution of 1688 before the value of the advertisement-sheet appears to have dawned upon the mercantile community. Up to this time advertisements appeared only in threes and fours, and rarely if ever exceeded a dozen in any newspaper of the day. They were generally stuck in the middle of the diminutive journal, but sometimes formed a tailpiece to it; while, for the most part, they were of an exceptional character. Now and then sums of money were advertised as seeking investment, more frequently a truss for a "broken belly," or an excellent dentifrice was recommended; or some city mansion of the nobility, then moving westward, was advertised to be let, as, for example, the house of the Earl of Berkeley in St. John's-lane, Smithfield; or a "flea-bitten gray mare" was stolen out of "Marylebone-park;" or a lost lottery ticket, or a dog was inquired after; but the advertisements contained no hint that England possessed a commercial marine, or that she was destined to become the mart and factory of Europe. The settlement of 1688, however, called forth enterprise of all kinds; and, as twenty-six new journals were set up within four years after the Revolution, such facilities for advertising came naturally to be more esteemed. In the year 1692 an experiment was made which clearly shows how just an estimate was getting abroad of the value of publicity in matters of business; for a newspaper was set up called "the *City Mercury*," published gratis for the promotion of trade, to contain nothing but advertisements, and of which the proprietor undertook to distribute gratis a thousand copies per week. The journal lasted for two years and then sank, like so many subsequent experiments in the same direction, until the combination of private announcements with public news gradually grew into the system now so vast in dimensions and wonderful in its varied bearings.—*Times*.

NEW TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT FROM A VERY OLD MANUSCRIPT.—A gentleman named Rilliet de Candolle has just published at Geneva a translation of the New Testament, from a manuscript of the fourteenth century in the library of the Vatican.

EPIDEMICS, and their relations to changes in the weather, form the subject of an elaborate paper by Dr. Haller (the head physician at the Imperial General Hospital), which is printed in the new volume of the "Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Vienna." It is accompanied by ten meteorological tables and twenty-eight diagrams representing the progress of certain diseases from 1846 to 1855.

M. OTTO STRUBE, the great Russian astronomer, has published, in the new volume of the "Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg," his observations (at Pulkowa) of the great comet of 1858 (Donati's), accompanied by six plates, exhibiting the phases of the comet on several occasions. It is a very interesting astronomical monograph.

A CURIOUS CONTRIBUTION to French history is about to appear. The memoirs of Mme. du Cayla, that "tendre Octavie," sung by Béranger, are in the press. The whole epoch of the Restoration will be laid open to the contemplation of the present generation by this work, and the uneasiness of many people who have changed coats and consciences has become manifest in the warnings already given to the publisher concerning the late severe application of the law of libel on deceased public characters.

THE CIRCULATION of the Berlin dailies appears in the stamp returns upon this quarter of the year as follows: *Volks Zeitung*, 20,100 copies; *Vossische Zeitung*, 14,500; *National Zeitung*, 7500; *Publicist*, 7500; *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, 7100; *Spenerische Zeitung*, 5800; *Gerichts Zeitung*, 5500; *Preussisches Volksblatt*, 4000; *Borsen Zeitung*, 2100; *Preussische Zeitung*, 2000.

IN THE BUDGET OF HOLLAND for next year, 4000 florins are put down for the encouragement of learning and science. Among other undertakings to be patronised are a general dictionary of the Dutch language, and a work containing a description of all the insects in the country, and the best means of destroying them.

ONE OF THE FEW RIPE SCHOLARS that France can boast of—M. Eichhoff, Inspector of the University—has published a new work, being a comparison between the Indian epic, the "Ramayana" of Valmèeki, with the epic poetry of the ancients, illustrated by means of a French translation and imitations in Latin verse. This valuable addition to classic literature and philology entitles its author to take rank by the side of Bopp and Max Müller among the savants of the day.

THE FIRST ELABORATE HISTORY as yet written of the Russian army, from the pen of Captain von Stein, a Prussian officer, resident for some time past in Russia, is on the eve of publication. The subject is treated on a large scale, and the work will comprise many volumes, with plates, illustrations, &c. As the author writes in German, the book will be at once available for professional men in England. An excellent history of the Cossacks, by an anonymous writer, has just been issued at Leipsic.

AMERICA.—THE PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE of books seems to have been scarcely as successful as those of New York and Boston. Coming after the two it was naturally at a disadvantage, but it further seems to be the fact that Philadelphia, though a large and flourishing city, is less of a book-mart than either of its sister-cities. The trade of the Southern States is supplied in a great measure by Philadelphia; but the Southern demand for books is not large, compared with that of other sections of the Union. The trade sales in the States (our American advisers inform us) are greatly overdone, five in a year being more than there is any need for. Indeed, most of the "knowing" members of the Trade condemn the trade sale system altogether, as conducted in the States, and express their willingness to see them abolished. But no one is found courageous enough to cast the first stone, and so all publishers go on contributing, while inwardly, and indeed outwardly, reprobating the system. It is pretty certain that before long the number of sales will be reduced to three, which will be divided between the three cities named above.

THE DEMAND FOR AMERICAN BOOKS IN ITALY is becoming of some commercial importance. The house of Daille and Co., of Milan, has effected an arrangement with Mr. Charles B. Norton, of New York, for the supply of American books and periodicals. A specimen copy of every journal in the United States has been ordered by the house referred to.

THE BURTON SALE.—"A remarkable sale of literary and art treasures has just been commenced. You will remember that William E. Burton, the comic actor, died in this city some months since. He had been a most industrious collector of all kinds of rarities. His tastes naturally led him to select dramatic literature more especially, and in the catalogue—the expense of printing which was 1500 dollars—2093 of the 6154 lots which are enumerated embrace works on old English and foreign mysteries, interludes, masques, volumes of theatrical biography, essays on the histrionic art, gestures, action, elocution, oratory, rhetoric, &c., &c. Among the books figures Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' in four volumes 8vo., the very copy which was presented by the author to his friend Mrs. Thrale. The volumes contain numerous annotations by that lady, which were apparently made from 1781 to 1817. Mr. Murray frequently attempted to persuade Mr. Burton to part with this literary curiosity, but did not succeed. In the drama of the Elizabethan era, contemporary with Shakespeare, the specimens are particularly abundant. The collection of engraved portraits includes Houbraken's and Vertue's 'Heads of Illustrious Persons in Great Britain;' 'The Kit-cat Club,' by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a subscriber's copy of 'Woodburn's Gallery of Rare Portraits.' But the most remarkable of all these divisions is the 'Shakespeareana.' It is so extensive that one of our prominent bibliopoles claims that it should receive the affix 'Burtonensis.' In it there is a magnificent copy of Boydell's nine volumes folio of Shakespeare. It belonged to the publisher's niece, and it may readily be inferred that its binding is the finest, and the proofs of the plates and the set of the etchings which it contains are the choicest, which could be found. It would be useless for me to attempt to particularise the many rare editions in which this collection abounds, but I must draw attention to another superb Shakespeare. Mr. Burton had illustrated this edition himself, at an expense of nearly 7000 dollars. It contains, with some drawings, a collection of all the engravings of any worth which

have ever been published as illustrations of the great bard, and portraits, views, costumes, antiquities, architectural designs, &c., &c. With these additions the work has grown from its original nine volumes to over forty. Now, if I have excited the cupidity of your bibliopoles, let me appease them by merely saying that this book is not on sale. Mr. Burton's daughters have determined to retain it as an heirloom. The sale of this remarkable collection commenced on Monday, and has been progressing slowly since. The prices which have been paid thus far are rather moderate. The fact is, we are not a nation of book-fanciers. Now and then there is a recluse who feasts upon such rarities as these, but most of them have not the means to gratify their tastes, and they have to stand by and see such a choice collection scattered to the winds, when they would garner them up, had they the ability, like sheaves of the choicest wheat."—*New York Correspondent of daily paper*.

THE SAN FRANCISCO "BOOKSELLER."—The publication of a new literary journal has been commenced in San Francisco, with the title of *The Bookseller*, a *Monthly Journal of Literature and Education*. It is edited by John Swett, Esq., and published by Wm. H. Knight. It forms an elegant octavo of 32 pages. Many of the foremost publishers contribute advertisements; and the prosperous house of H. H. Bancroft and Co., San Francisco, is well represented in its advertising columns. The *Bookseller* is published at the low price of 1.50 dols. a year, and the advertising rates are reasonable. A new journal of the same character, entitled *The Milwaukee Bookseller*, has been commenced at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by Messrs. Strickland and Company.

THE STATE PAPER OFFICE at LONDON (says the *New Orleans Picayune*) is engaged, under the authority of the British Government, in the publication of a series of papers on Colonial History. One volume has been published, which brings down the record to 1660, and four additional volumes will come down to 1688. At that point the Colonial History of England becomes extremely valuable in its connection with American History. The papers on this subject have been separated and sorted from other State Papers, and a gentleman connected with the British State Paper Office, Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury, has brought to the notice of our Government the subject of publishing a description and analysis of these documents. He computes that the papers, with a copious index to each volume, for the period between 1688 and 1783, would be contained in twenty-four octavo volumes of seven hundred pages each. The work would require twenty years to be completed. The annual cost, including the salary of only 1250 dollars to the compiler, would be about 30,000 dollars, and the aggregate cost 600,000 dollars. The Library Committee of Congress declined the proposal. If it be not a proper object for the liberality of Government, it is an enterprise of great literary and historical value, and ought to be encouraged. A mode has been suggested, by which it could be effected with ease by the various historical societies. The edition proposed is one thousand copies, and the *National Intelligencer* suggest the following plan:—"It will be perceived that, if each volume of one thousand copies could be disposed of at the price of ten shillings, sterling is meant (two and a half dollars) per copy, the sale would realise more than the outlay demanded for the compilation and publication. The whole series of twenty-five volumes, if furnished at this rate, would amount in the aggregate to 625,000 dols., or 25,000 dols. more than the cost of the work according to the estimates of Mr. Sainsbury. If then the historical societies of twenty of our States would severally agree to take fifty copies of each volume for a period of twenty years, they might, by an annual outlay of only one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each society, launch this great work upon 'the full tide of successful experiment.'" The plan is in its general idea a good one; but the figures must be amended. A thousand volumes a year for twenty-five years at 2.50 dols. a volume amounts to 62,500 dols., and not to 625,000 dols. The assessment on each historical society to carry out the plan above must be 1250 dols. and not 125. They must take five hundred copies each, instead of fifty. The plan must be enlarged and graduated. Some of these societies might take a great many more than twenty. Influential members might get subscriptions to a large extent, reaching to hundreds. On some the burden of fifty would fall heavy. Some enlargement and modification is necessary to give any chance for such an American subscription as would insure the publication of the work; and it is still to be hoped that the Government, if it declines assuming the whole cost, will be persuaded to aid it by a liberal subscription.

NOTES ON BOOKS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.

DRYDEN AND TONSON.—I.

THE rise and growth of a class of "men of letters," persons wholly or chiefly dependent for their subsistence and social position on the skill with which they influenced the public through the printing-press, belong to the most remarkable phenomena of modern times. It is one, so far as England is concerned, which has

been little investigated, and yet which is evidently well worthy of investigation, considering the height which it has grown to in our own time. The clergyman, who stands between heaven and earth, and assumes to guide poor mortals to celestial regions—the physician, who deals with their bodily ailments and relieves them from physical sufferings—the lawyer, who looks after their rights of property and person—these are the three “professions,” so called, and perhaps with unconscious irony. Why what they “profess” to do has been well paid and socially recognised since civilisation began, everybody understands, and the thing itself has been abundantly elucidated. Not so the “profession” of the man of letters—the person who acts directly on the intellect, the imagination, and the feelings, and has nothing to promise in a terrestrial, or celestial, or physical way. His genesis is very obscure.

The earliest men of the kind, not men of letters—for the printing-press was a mere adjunct of, and no essential element in, their activity—were the early dramatists, whose sayings and doings have been copiously elucidated. Out of the old Church, with its mysteries and miracle-plays, sprang the modern stage, represented in its earlier eras by the Greenes and Marlowes, the Shakespeares and Jonsons. But it was through the eye with their scenic shows, through the ear with their blank verse and prose, that these men acted on the public mind. The publication of their plays was a mere appendix to the acting thereof. Shakespeare himself never cared to superintend the publication of a collective edition of his dramas, and left the task to his fellow-players. His fortune, the success which enabled him to retire to Stratford and spend his later days in the pleasant region where he had drawn his earliest breath, were not due to the printed publication of his plays, or even to the results of their representation, but to his prudence as a purchaser of shares in theatres. It was the thriving theatrical shareholder, and not the successful author, who found himself enabled to retire to Stratford with a snug independence. The Elizabethan dramatist pure and simple, the Greene, the Marlowe, led a life of wretchedness only paralleled in the later annals of Grub-street in later generations. The biographies of Greene and Marlowe are well known, and many an interesting glimpse at the needy and miserable life and *status* of the minor Elizabethan playwrights is afforded in the Alleyn papers, which Mr. Collier, it is to be hoped, has not wholly garbled.

As the printing press and its activity proceeded and expanded, a race of authors by profession slowly grew up. In the previous papers of this series some glances at the foundation of Grub-street have been given. But the subject is an obscure one, and not over interesting. In the Commonwealth period James Howell (of the “*Epistolæ Ho-ellianæ*”), thrown into the Fleet prison, seems to have made his bread by scribbling for the booksellers; and many a job for the same people was executed by quaint Thomas Fuller, of the “*Worthies*,” whom all the world has heard of. The nobler Miltons and Hobbeses had “private means” or patronage to depend on. The copyright of “*Paradise Lost*” was sold “for the present sum of five pounds;” and the fate of Butler, of the “*Hudibras*,” who asked for bread and they gave him a stone (in the shape of a monument), is matter of literary history. The first genuine English man of letters, of great note and great gifts, who fronted the world on the products of his pen, was John Dryden, to whom, especially in his relations to his publisher, Jacob Tonson (the earliest of a long series of “*eminent publishers*”), we propose to devote a paper or two. Dryden is interestingly as well as eminently our first man of letters, for he began with the theatre and long lived by it, before he betook himself to authorship proper. In his biography two literary ages meet. He exhausted the stage before he turned author by profession. He is the connecting isthmus between Shakespeare, the dramatist and theatre-manager, on the one hand, and on the other, Mr. Pope, who never wrote a play, but made a little fortune by the translation of the “*Iliad*,” and Mr. Addison, of the *Spectator*, who rose to be Secretary of State. Many men lived by the theatre after Dryden quitted it; but with his abandonment of the stage it ceased to be the department to which struggling genius, as in the Shakespearian day, had exclusively devoted itself. The printing-press took precedence of the boards

after the publication of “*Absalom and Achitophel*.” John Dryden was our first eminent man of letters; as his printer, stationer, bookbinder, and bookseller (for he united all the functions), Jacob Tonson, was our first “*eminent publisher*.”

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Mr. Crookford, 10, Wellington-street, Strand.
Vol. VIII. Moore's Works of Lord Byron (14 vol. edition). Murray, 1832.

Analytical Digest of the Report of the Charity Commissioners, Vol. XVIII., of 1843; printed by Clowes and Son.

By C. F. Blackburn, Leamington.

Avrillion's Year of Affections.

Avrillion's Guide for Advent.

Avrillion's Guide for Lent.

Newman's Development of Christian Doctrine.

Newman's Sermons on Subjects of the Day.

Justorum Semita, 2 vols.

Lindley's Monograph of Roses.

H. Taylor's Notes from Books. Murray, 1849.

Critic, from the commencement.

Latham's Clinical Medicine: lectures.

By C. J. Skeet, 10, King William-street, Charing-cross.

Gentleman's Magazine. A complete and uniform set.

Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, 3 vols.

Sale Catalogue of the Walsh Porter Collection of

Paintings; preferred with the prices.

Jameson's Beauties of the Court of Charles II. India proofs.

Montucla, Histoire des Mathematiques, 4 vols. 4to.

Hood's Comic Annual, a set or odd vols.

Grimm's German Fairy Tales, 2 vols.

Ivimey's History of Baptists, 3 vols.

Brydges' Censura Litteraria, 10 vols.

Brydges' Censura Litteraria, Vol. VII. first edition.

Sir H. Davy's Works, Vols. VII., VIII., and IX.

Bishop Kenn's Works, Vol. I.

Fielding's Works, 10 vols., last edition.

Fielding's Works, Vol. V.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By Messrs. SOUTHGATE and BARRETT, at their rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, and following days, a miscellaneous collection of books.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—H. Parr and C. Parr, Bewley, Worcestershire, paper-manufacturers.

BANKRUPT.—H. A. T. Fowler, F. E. T. Fowler, J. Stubbs, and W. G. Dunt, Exeter-street, Strand, newspaper-proprietors, to surrender Nov. 1 and 30, at half-past eleven, at the Court, Basinghall-street; Whitmore, Basinghall-street, official assignee; Peckham, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, solicitor.—J. Hullah, Long-acre and Langham-street, Portland-place, bookseller, Nov. 2, at eleven, and Nov. 30, at twelve, at the Court, Basinghall-street; Bell, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, official assignee; Messrs. Ford and Lloyd, Bloomsbury-square, solicitors.—W. Boyce, East Dereham, Norfolk, printer, Nov. 8, at half-past twelve, and Dec. 3, at two, at the Court, Basinghall-street; Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, official assignee; Plimsaul, South-square, Gray's-inn, and Marcon, Swaffham, Norfolk, solicitors.—E. Lewis, Coleman-street, lithographic printer, Nov. 7, at half-past one, and Dec. 4, at eleven, at the Court, Basinghall-street; Graham, Coleman-street, official assignee; Chidley, Basinghall-street, solicitor.

DIVIDEND.—Nov. 12, J. Green, Birkenhead, newspaper-proprietor.

CERTIFICATE to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—Nov. 13. G. V. Jackson, Chichester-place, Battle-bridge, bookseller.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—An order has been made, vesting in the provisional assignee the estates and effects of the following person (on his own petition): William Walker, Kingston-upon-Hull, bookseller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—D. Cherrie, Airdrie, stationer, Oct. 25, at 1 o'clock, at the Royal Hotel, Airdrie.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT, during the week, a certificate meeting was held in *Re Burn*, a stationer and bookseller at Brighton. Mr. Lucas appeared for the bankrupt; Mr. Linklater opposed on behalf of the assignees, and examined the bankrupt, who admitted that he had ordered goods of one creditor when he had been sued by another creditor for 200*l.* odd, and had agreed to pay the debt by instalments; but he had been in business upwards of ten years, had always dealt with the same creditors, and had used his best endeavours to keep up his payments to the last. The Commissioner granted a second-class certificate.

On the same day, in *Re Hullah*, Mr. Lloyd presented a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy on behalf of Mr. Hullah, the well-known teacher of singing for the million, who is described as of St. Martin's-hall, and 5, Langham-street, Portland-place, bookseller. Adjudication was made.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

OWING to a pressure in our space, we are obliged to omit our usual lists of foreign and American books recently published, and other articles of interest.

ENGLISH.

ANDERSON—Elements of Agricultural Chemistry. By Thos. Anderson, M.D. Cr 8vo cl 6s. 6d. A. and C. Black.

ANGELO San Martino: a Tale of Lombardy in 1859. Cr 8vo cl 10s. 6d. Edmonston and Douglas.

BATES—"Two Sides to a Question." A few observations on Mr. Braithwaite's "Temperate Examination of Homoeopathy." By Wm. Bates, M.D. 2nd edit, with additions, 8vo swd 6d. T. Sanderson.

BIRTHDAY Souvenir (The), illuminated by Samuel Stanesby. Super roy 16mo cl, elegant, 12s. 6d., morocco 18s. Griffith and Farrant.

BLOXAM—On the Meteorology of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, as deduced from observations carried on during the sixteen years 1841-1856. By Jno. Charlton Bloxham, M.B.M.S. 2nd edit, 4to bds 25s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

BOWMAN—Christian Daily Life. By Hetty Bowman, Author of "Life; its Duties and Discipline." Fcp 8vo cl 2s. 6d. T. Nelson and Sons.

BRICK—The Rectory and the Manor. By Wm. Carey Brock. 12mo cl 8s. Seely and Co.

BRUCE—A Treatise on Book-keeping by Double and Single Entry. By James Bruce, M.A. New edit, greatly enlarged, post 8vo cl 5s. A. and C. Black.

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CAMPBELL—Popular Tales of the West Highlands, orally collected, with a Translation. By J. F. Campbell. 2 vols. fcp 8vo cl gilt 16s. Edmonston and Douglas.

CAPPANAL—The Law of Patents for Inventions familiarly explained for the use of Inventors and Patentees. By Wm. Carpmel, Esq. 6th edit, 8vo cl limp 2s. 6d. Stevens and Son.

CHILDREN'S (The) Bible Picture Book. Illustrated with 80 engravings. 3rd edit, imp 16mo cl 5s plain, 9s. coloured. Bell and Daldy.

COCKBURN—An Exposition of the Homoeopathic Law; a Lecture. By Samuel Cockburn. 8vo swd 6d. T. Sanderson.

COLEMAN'S Life and Voyages. By Washington Irving. Complete in 1 vol. fcp 8vo cl 2s. 6d. Routledge and Co.

DALL—Historical Pictures Retouched; a Volume of Miscellanies. By Mrs. Dall. Fcp 8vo cl 6s. (Boston, U.S.) E. J. Whitfield.

DEMAUS—The Young Scholar's Guide. A Book for the Training of Youth. By Rev. Robt. Demaus, M.A. 18mo cl 2s. 6d. A. and C. Black.

DENNIS—The Pioneer of Progress; or, the Early Closing Movement in Relation to the Saturday Half-Holiday and the Early Payment of Wages. By John Dennis. Prize Essay. Post 8vo cl 2s. 6d. Hamilton and Co.

DODDS—The Fifty Years' Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters, 1638-1688. By Jas. Dodds. 2nd edit fcp. 8vo cl 5s. Edmonston and Douglas.

DRURY—On Fatty Diseases of the Heart, and Softening with Homoeopathic Treatment. By Wm. V. Drury, M.D. 8vo swd 1s. J. Sanderson.

EXAMINATION PAPERS for the Civil Service of India, July 1860. Fol swd 2s. 6d. E. Stanford.

EWART—The Sanitary Condition and Discipline of Indian Jails. By Joseph Ewart, M.D. 8vo. cl 16s. Smith, Elder, and Co.

FAIRHOLT—Costume in England. A History of Dress from the Earliest Period until the Close of the Eighteenth Century, to which is appended an Illustrated Glossary of Terms for all Articles of Use or Ornament worn about the Person. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., Illustrated with 700 Engravings. 2nd edit, post 8vo cl 16s. Chapman and Hall.

FAULKNER—Dædalus; or, The Causes and Principles of the Excellence of Greek Sculpture. By Edward Falkner. Imp 8vo cl 42s. Longman and Co.

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GREY—The Young Prima Donna. By Mrs. Grey. New edit (Railway Library), fcp 8vo bds 1s 6d. Routledge and Co.

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